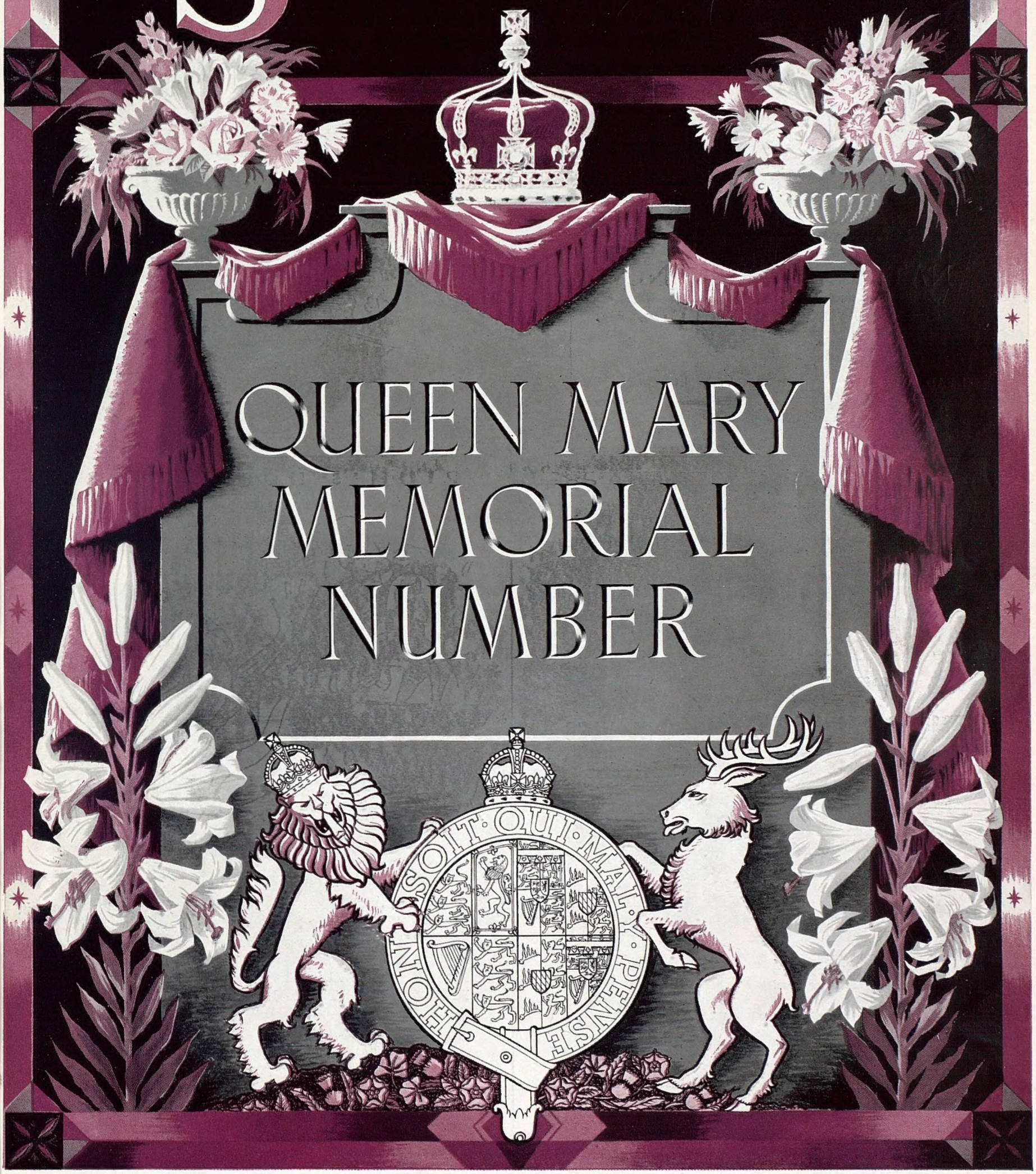
VOL. CCXIII, No. 2773 THE SPHERE, APRIL 4, 1953 3/6

The SPHERE



QUEEN MARY MEMORIAL NUMBER

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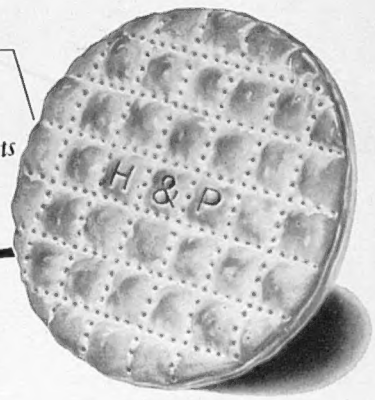

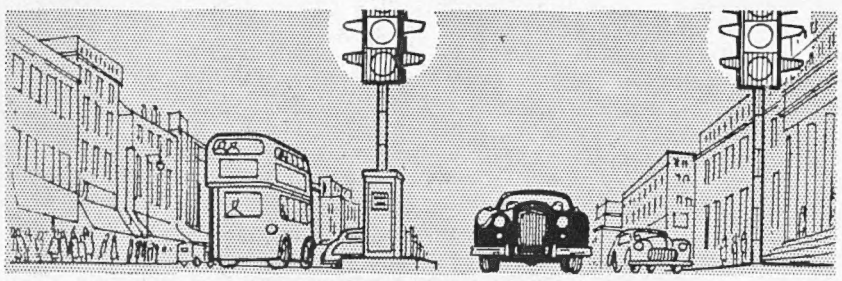

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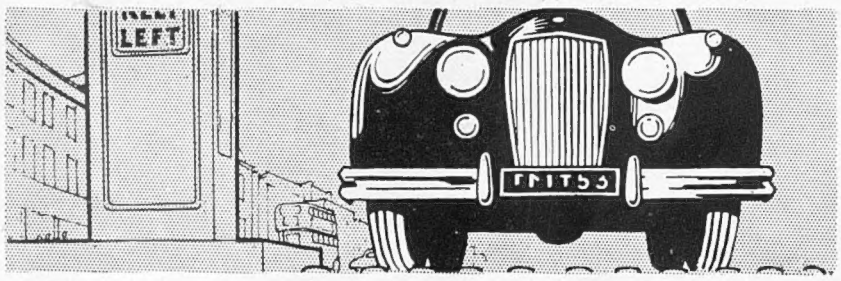

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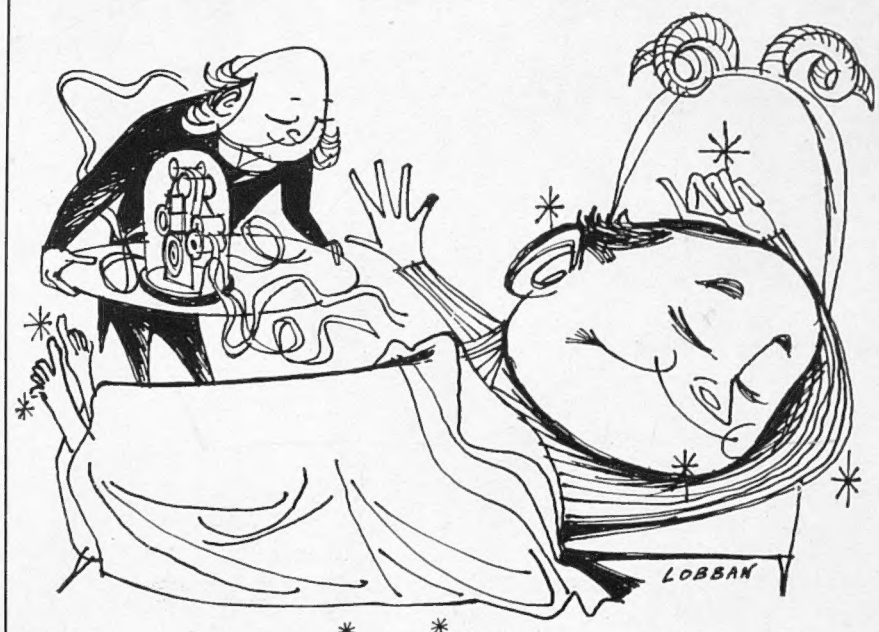

ARIES

MARCH 21 — APRIL 20 People born under Aries, the Ram, would rather stay in bed than go to work. They are fond of Pimm's, parties and Pimm's parties (to which, the stars foretell, they may be party). Three people in Market Drayton will realize they never knew how to mix a Pimm's before. The week-end will fall between Friday and Monday.

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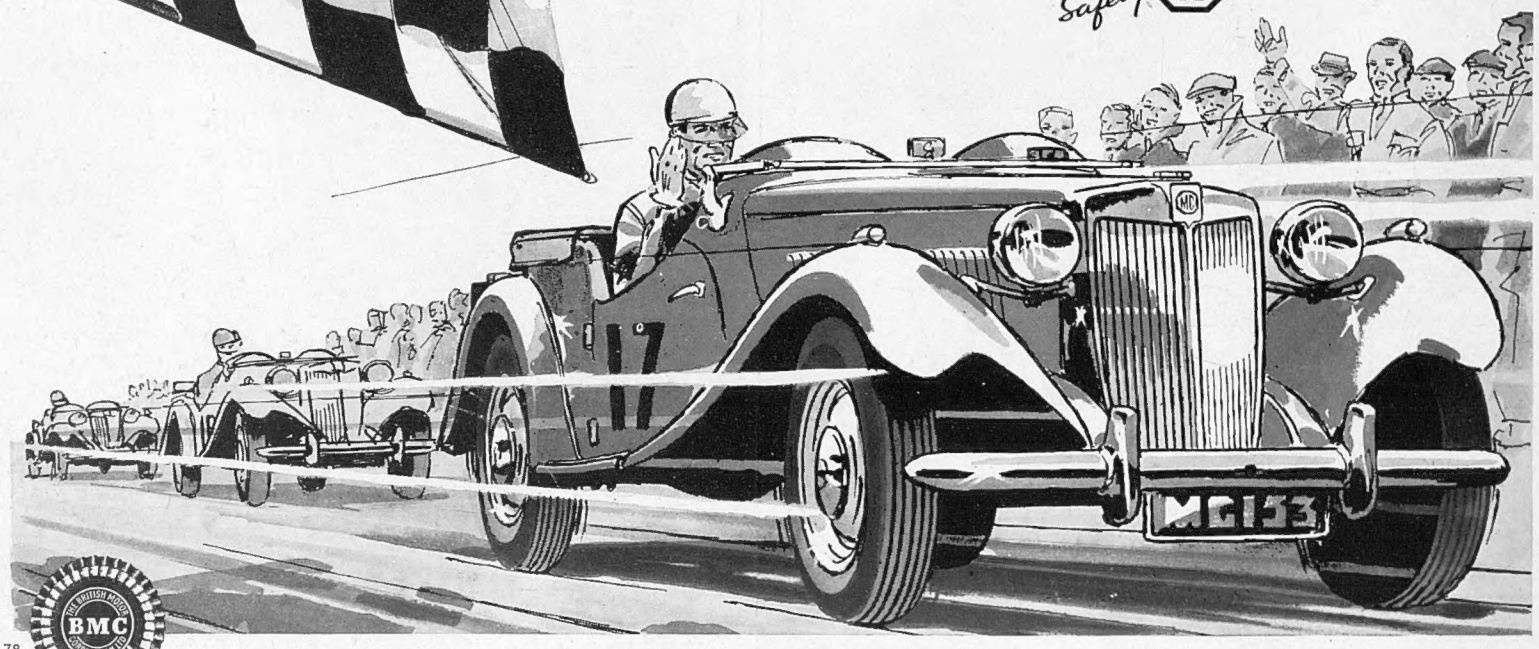

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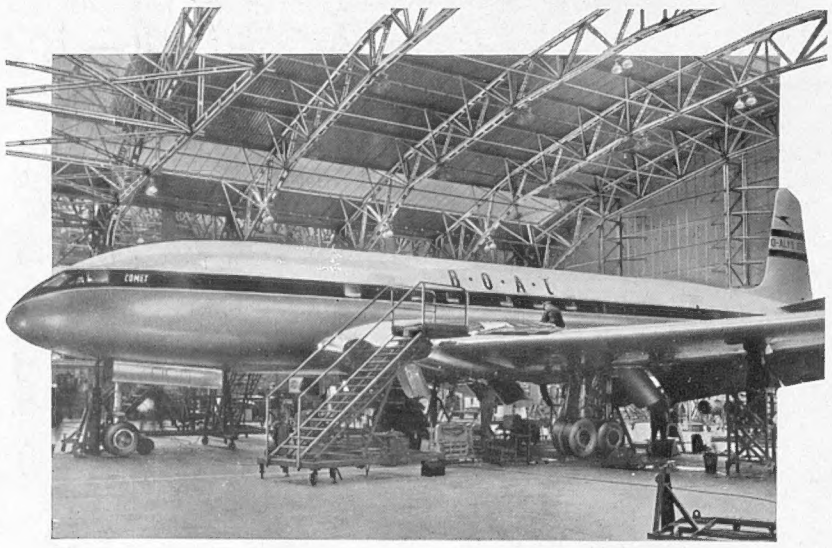

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Volume CCXIII No. 2773

The SPHERE, London, April 4, 1953

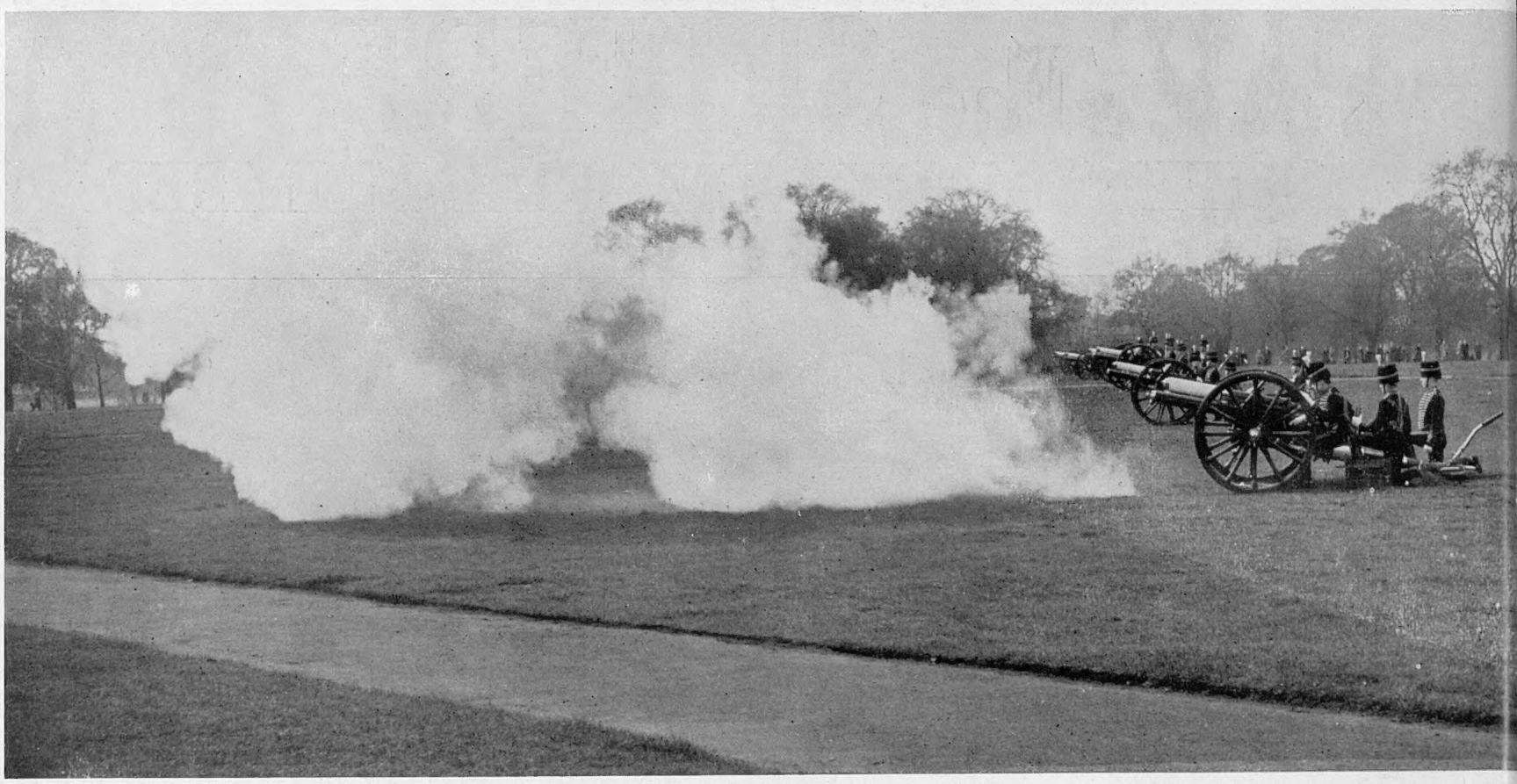
The SPHERE

QUEEN MARY MEMORIAL NUMBER

QUEEN MARY, WHOSE DEATH THE NATION MOURNS—A CHARACTERISTIC PORTRAIT OF THE BELOVED QUEEN WHO DIED ON TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1953, IN HER EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR, AND WHO WAS BURIED THIS WEEK AT WINDSOR BESIDE THE LATE KING GEORGE V.

In this special Memorial issue of *The Sphere* is recorded Queen Mary's life from her early years as Princess May of Teck, through the first years of her marriage as Duchess of York and Princess of Wales, to the time when she became Queen Consort, sharing in one of the great reigns of English history. In next week's issue, April 11, we propose to present in full the last phases in the record of Queen Mary—the funeral passage from Marlborough House to the Lying-in-State in Westminster Hall, the Memorial Service in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the closing scenes in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where her remains will rest.

Postage—Inland, 2½d.; Canada, 1½d.; Elsewhere Abroad, 3d.



THE KING'S TROOP, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, FIRES A SALUTE OF FORTY MINUTE GUNS IN HONOUR OF QUEEN MARY : The salute being fired from Hyde Park on Thursday, March 26, two days after Queen Mary's death. The gunners wore their full-dress uniform for the occasion. *Below*—Signal guns of the battleship *Vanguard* and the aircraft-carrier *Theseus*, which is seen in the background, firing the salute. All ships of the Royal Navy at saluting stations at home and abroad fired these salutes. At home stations the first shot was fired at noon. In addition to the Royal Horse Artillery salute in Hyde Park, there was a salute across the Thames at the Tower of London by one of the units of the Honourable Artillery Company.

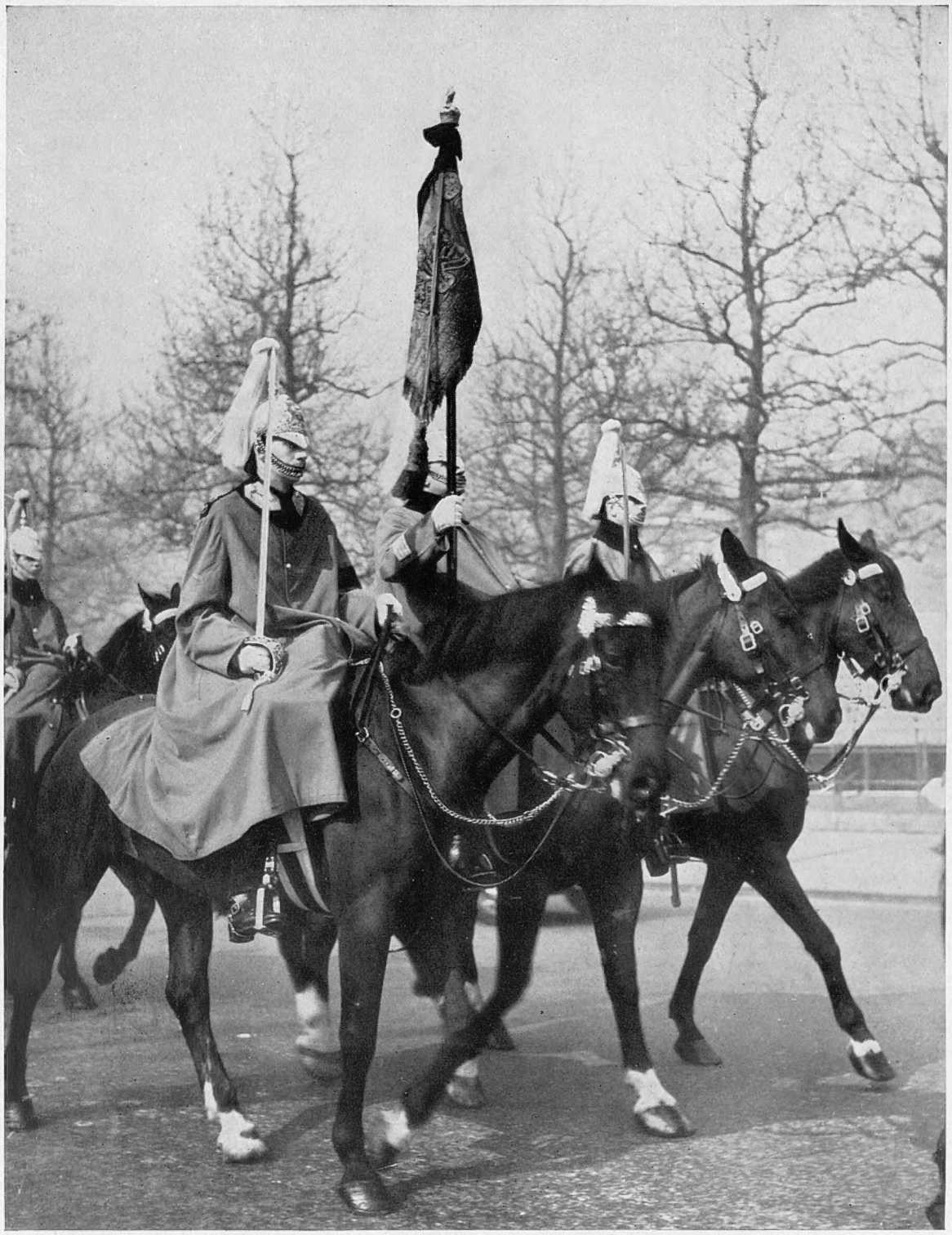
THE GUNS SALUTE, AND THE FLAGS AT HALF-MAS

The Services Pay Tribute to a Great Quee

INNERS OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY FIRING THEIR SALUTE TO THE MEMORY OF QUEEN MARY AT THE TOWER OF LONDON: Every minute, until forty rounds had been fired, the guns rang out. Other land-based salutes were fired at Aldershot, Catterick and at Edinburgh and Stirling Castles.

EHEARSING THEIR PART IN THE LONDON CEREMONIAL: Naval ratings slow marching with reversed arms as they prepared at Chatham for last Sunday's march through the heart of the capital, when the last remains of Queen Mary were borne to Westminster Hall for the lying-in-state.

THE FLAGS OF THE ATLANTIC PACT NATIONS AT HALF-MAST: When the news of Queen Mary's death was flashed to Rocquencourt, General Ridgway's headquarters near Versailles, flags were at once lowered in tribute. In the foreground, acting as traffic sentry, is an English corporal.



THE COLOURS WERE DRAPED IN BLACK: A Standard Bearer of the Life Guards passing Marlborough House in the Mall on the morning after Queen Mary's death. Marlborough House looks out directly on the great processional way along which Queen Mary had hoped to see her daughter drive to her Coronation in June.

WISDOM, SERENITY AND FORTITUDE

The Marquess of Salisbury's Tribute to Queen Mary in the House of Lords

In moving in the House of Lords that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty "to express the heartfelt sympathy of this House," the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord President of the Council, declared: This is a grievous occasion for all of us. Her Majesty Queen Mary, whom we mourn to-day, had become part of the fabric of our national life. It is difficult to imagine this country without her. Forty-three years have passed since that day in 1910 when, on the death of his father, King George V came to the Throne and Queen Mary became our Queen. Since then, with every year that has passed, the British people have come to know her and to love her more and more.

Her wisdom, her serenity, her fortitude in adversity, her humour, her essential kindliness—these are the very stuff of kingship. Above all, she had a very bubbling interest in all the lives of our fellow-countrymen, to whatever part of the community they belonged. It was no mere sense of duty, though no one had a higher sense of duty than she had. It was something more. It came from a genuine zest for life, a love of humanity which never deserted her even when she was old and ill.

Her interests were wide and very varied. Her love of works of art and, indeed, of all things of beauty, is well known. She had read much and thought much and her comments on passing events were shrewd and wise as they were kindly. Her life was not immune from those sorrows which inflict us all in this very imperfect world. Her dearly-loved husband and three dearly-loved sons were taken from her, but she never allowed personal sorrow to turn her from her public duty.

She regarded herself always as the servant of our country which she served to the end. It was this which gave her so high a place in the hearts of the British people, here, and throughout the Commonwealth and Empire. They knew that never in any circumstances would she fall below their highest expectations. In a world where nothing seems sure, her standards remained unchanged and unchanging. She stood for something fine and splendid and infinitely compassionate. Everywhere to-day, in the streets, in the newspapers, in the messages that have poured in from every part of the globe, one senses the universal feeling that with Queen Mary something great and good has gone out of the world.

We mourn Her Majesty as a wise and noble Princess and Queen and as an old and tried friend, and we proffer our humble sympathy to Her Majesty the Queen and to all the Royal Family in whose sorrow we so profoundly share.

Queen Mary's Funeral Recorded in "The Sphere"

Owing to the sudden death of Queen Mary causing a greatly increased printing order for *The Sphere*, and also owing to the circumstances of the Easter holiday period, it has been necessary to advance our time of printing of this Memorial issue. Next week pictures of the lying-in-state of Queen Mary at Westminster Hall, of the funeral at Windsor, and of the Memorial Service at St. Paul's Cathedral will be included in the issue of *The Sphere*, dated April 11, which will be at the normal price of 2s.

For the same reasons as stated above the pictures of the University Boat Race and of the Grand National are also held up, and these will also be published in next week's issue of *The Sphere*.

QUEEN MARY

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, IN T... RADIO, LEADERS OF CHURCH AND STA... AND HER LIFETIME

On the night after Queen Mary's death the Prime Minis... Mr. Winston Churchill, came to the microphone and ... his vast audience the feelings that were aroused in him ... the death of Queen Mary, and he spoke, too, of the aln... legendary distinction of her days:

I have been asked, my friends, to say just a f... words upon the sad event which fills our thoughts t... evening. Men and women of all ages in life, in all ... lands owing allegiance to the Crown, have sorrow... hearts to-night. Queen Mary was loved and revered ... and wide, as perhaps nobody has been since Que... Victoria. During ... reigns, far longer, that ... than most people ... remember, she has mo... among us with the po... and the dignity which, ... age drew on, made he... figure of almost legenda... distinction. How few of you listening to me to-ni... can recall a time without Queen Mary, and ev... those who never saw her will feel a deep and sinc... pang at the passing of this last great link with Que... Victoria's reign.

Mr. Churchill's Broadcast

When she was born, Napoleon III ruled in France a... Palmerston had only recently ceased to be Prime Minis... of this country. Railways were comparatively ne... electric light and the internal combustion engine w... unknown. She knew Gladstone and Disraeli; her gra... father was the son of George III. Yet she lived into t... atomic age, through the two fearful wars which c... almost all the thrones of Europe to the ground and re... but also transformed the world.

The chasm which scientific invention and social chan... have wrought between 1867 and 1953 is so wide that ... requires not only courage but mental resilience for th... whose youth lay in calmer and more slowly moving tim... in order that they may adjust themselves to the gia... outlines and harsh structure of the twentieth century.

But Queen Mary did not cling to the insubstant... shadows of what had been. She moved easily throu... the changing scenes. New ideas held no terrors for h... Dispassionate in judgment, practical in all things, s... was also far too much interested in the present to ... unduly prejudiced by the past.

She died in the knowledge that the Crown of the ... realms, worn so gloriously by her husband and by h... son and so soon to be set with all solemnity on the he... of her granddaughter, is far more broadly and secu... based on the people's love and the nation's will than ... the sedate days of her youth, when rank and privile... ruled society. I hope that she realised that her sympath... her influence and example played a notable part in ... this, and it was for these services to the British peop... that our race all over the world and in this island wi... their keen and seldom erring instinct, placed her, a... held her so high in their affections.

Queen Mary will long live mellow and gracious in ... our memories, and in the annals of these tumultuo... times. We pray that she may now rest in peace.

MR. CHURCHILL LEAVES DOWNING STREET FOR THE HOU... OF COMMONS TO MOVE THE ADDRESS: The Prim... Minister moved the Address immediately after Prayer...

THE TRIBUTES

...OUSE OF COMMONS, AND OVER THE ...AVE PAID TRIBUTES TO QUEEN MARY ...EVOTED SERVICE

On Parliament's assembling after the death of Queen Mary, Mr. Churchill moved the presentation of an humble Address to the Queen in the same terms as that moved by the Marquess of Salisbury in the House of Lords. Mr. Churchill declared:

Address to the Crown

The Address to the Crown, which it is my sorrowful duty to propose, is no mere formal expression of sympathy from this House. Queen Mary, by her personality, her example and her bearing, over so many years, had endeared herself to the whole people of these islands and throughout the vast regions of the Commonwealth and Empire. There has not in living memory been a figure more widely known or more universally honoured. Wherever she went she was assured of an applause which sprang from a deep-seated affection and respect. She looked a Queen, she acted like Queen. Her death leaves a void in our hearts and in the life of the nation—a void which it will be hard indeed to fill.

When King George V came to the throne he was confronted by political and constitutional problems of a gravity and complexity which has fortunately been unequalled in the history of the monarchy in recent times. Hardly had these been surmounted, or partly surmounted, when they were overwhelmed by the fury of the First World War. During these unceasing ordeals in which the King acquitted himself so wisely and so well, he was immeasurably strengthened by the support and comfort for which he could always look to Queen Mary.

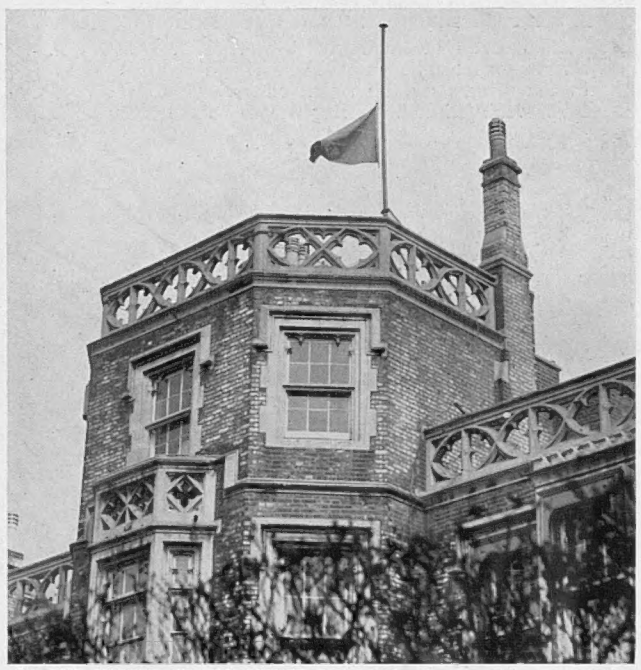
As the years went by she had to endure many personal sorrows, including the sudden death of three of her five sons, but she never allowed either personal sorrow or public anxiety to interrupt the discharge of her duties and her obligations. With a tireless energy far outstripping those many years younger she devoted herself to carrying out functions which never exceeded her patience or lost her keen interest.

In many spheres, particularly those connected with the arts, she acquired a knowledge which the experts admired and often envied. Her lively interest in the theatre was a source of real encouragement to the gifted generation of actors and actresses whom we are fortunate to possess. It may sometimes have been thought that Queen Mary, brought up in an age of conventions more rigid than those that now find acceptance, was intolerant of the changes which she lived to see. This was far from the truth. One of the most remarkable qualities she possessed was her lack of prejudice, and the welcome she spontaneously gave to young people and to new ideas.

I am sure that the House will be unanimous in wishing to record its sympathy not only with Her Majesty the Queen, to whom I ask that this Address may be forwarded, but also with Queen Mary's surviving children, the Duke of Windsor, the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Royal, and with her brother, Lord Athlone, whom she so dearly loved and whose long record of service to the Commonwealth and Empire were always a source of special pride and pleasure to her.

THE FLAGS IN GROSVENOR SQUARE FLYING AT HALF-MAST ON THE DAY FOLLOWING QUEEN MARY'S DEATH: The United States flag and the Italian flag are flying from the American and Italian Embassies respectively.

ON DUTY IN LONDON: An officer of the Guards wearing a black arm-band on his topcoat.



ON THE TURRET OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY: The Russian flag flying half-mast above the house in Kensington Palace Gardens.

MEMORY OF 1952—QUEEN MARY'S LAST BIRTHDAY ON MAY 26: A bouquet of flowers being taken to Marlborough House on a morning of spring sunshine.

THE PRIMATE'S ADDRESS IN THE LORDS

The Archbishop of Canterbury Gives Thanks for Queen Mary's Life of Devotion

The Archbishop of Canterbury also added his tribute to Queen Mary in the House of Lords, saying: I can but reiterate what has already been so well said. I desire to say how very real and deep is the sorrow that has befallen the whole nation by the death of a very beloved Queen. That sorrow finds us in deep sympathy with Her Majesty, with the whole Royal Family and perhaps especially with the Princess Royal and her brothers, and with the Earl of Athlone, to whom it must be a sorrow to be so far away at this moment. Queen Mary had won for herself and kept to the very end an unchallenged place in the life, respect and devotion of the British people.

She impressed herself first perhaps, as she certainly did in my younger days upon me, by that regal bearing and quality, instinctive, natural, gracious, which shone with the pure rays of unstudied perfection. She impressed herself next, perhaps, upon the admiration and the love of all by the courage with which she bore blow after blow of personal, domestic and national suffering and sorrow. Under every strain she showed that rare virtue which, while feeling the full force of every grief, yet never yielded before it, but triumphing over it with all the resources of strong Christian courage, won a new grace out of every grief that she endured. And all the time, as has been said, she was winning the hearts of everybody by revealing in herself, shining and yet steadfastly, all those endearing marks of her great and gracious personality.

Her own distinctive characteristics of ability, of shrewd judgment, of sagacity, of personal tastes and interests and all those much-treasured mannerisms of gesture and habit endeared her to us all. So she came to stand among us as a witness, in some ways perhaps the last surviving witness in full amplitude, to the happenings and the habits of persons and events, and of the wisdom of the Victorian past.

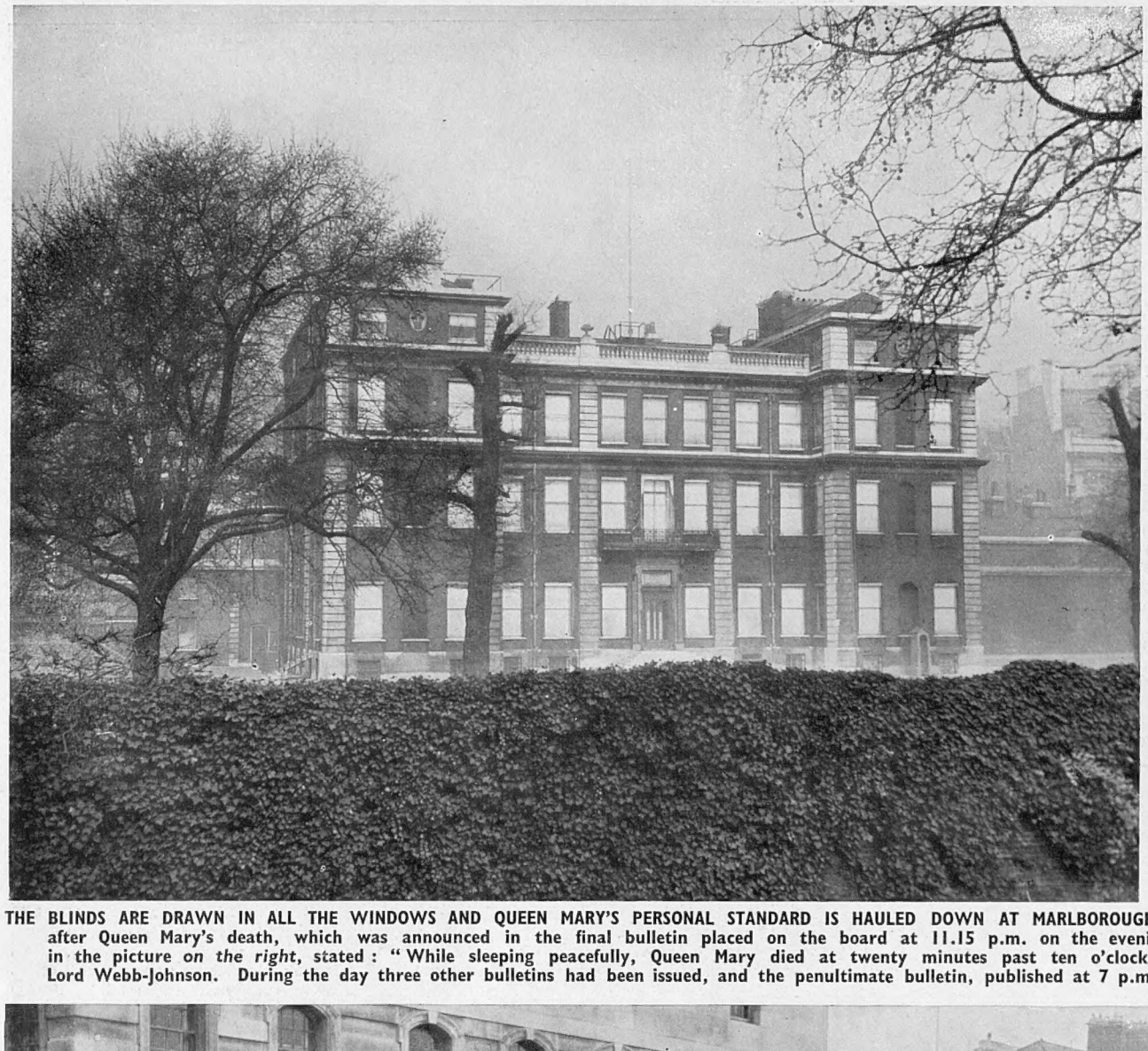
Yet at the same time she was fully apprised of her own times, full of good counsel and of keen criticism, with a standard of right thinking and of behaviour by which others judged themselves. The voice of to-day's good sense just as much as she was of yesterday's, and to the young every bit as much as to the old, she was a great lady in every sense and in the fullest sense of that term.

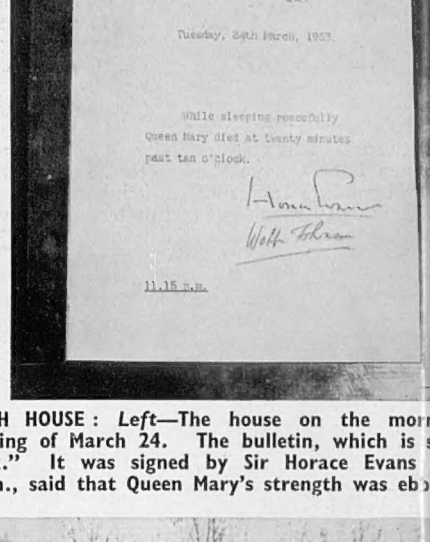
So we all feel that she was to us a rock of steadfastness in this rapidly changing world and a superb example of integrity, duty, courage, rectitude, of care for others shown in astonishing little acts of kindness to multitudes of people of every kind. Fashioned as it all was by a lifetime of strict discipline and devotion and by a keen zest for life and people and things she shone out gloriously in that upright, lovely, commanding and gracious person whom we loved and admired. Undaunted, undefeated, she was walking with calmness, power, directness and grace through all the demands of her times and of her station, and undaunted still, that brave, true spirit passes to Him who was the strength and the source of her strength.

Life's term was reached. The journey was over. We feel the grief of losing her presence and all that she stood for among us. But here, above all, is ground for praise and thanksgiving from each one of us and from the whole nation for all the three-score years Queen Mary has contributed to our history by her constant devotion to duty, her fidelity and virtue, being the guardian and the example of all that make character fine and that make our people great.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, THE LAST HOUR

Queen Mary's London Home, Where She Died on the Night of March 24, Many Members of Her Family Visiting Her in the Last Hours





THE BLINDS ARE DRAWN IN ALL THE WINDOWS AND QUEEN MARY'S PERSONAL STANDARD IS HAULED DOWN AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE: *Left*—The house on the morning after Queen Mary's death, which was announced in the final bulletin placed on the board at 11.15 p.m. on the evening of March 24. The bulletin, which is shown in the picture *on the right*, stated: "While sleeping peacefully, Queen Mary died at twenty minutes past ten o'clock." It was signed by Sir Horace Evans and Lord Webb-Johnson. During the day three other bulletins had been issued, and the penultimate bulletin, published at 7 p.m., said that Queen Mary's strength was ebbing

THE CROWDS GATHER OUTSIDE MARLBOROUGH HOUSE ON THE EVENING OF QUEEN MARY'S DEATH: Many members of the Royal Family and also the Archbishop of Canterbury called at Marlborough House during the day, and from the publication of the first bulletin in the forenoon, stating that Her Majesty's condition was causing some anxiety, there was quite a throng of people in the vicinity of the building. Throughout the day police kept a lane open through the crowd for Royal and other callers

HE QUEEN DRIVING TO MARLBOROUGH HOUSE ON THE DAY AFTER HER GRANDMOTHER'S DEATH : Her Majesty attended a private memorial service held at Marlborough House and conducted by the Primate.

The first intimation that Queen Mary's illness had taken a more serious turn came, strangely enough, after there had been such reassuring news that the doctors ad let it be known that statements regarding Queen Mary's health would only be ade from time to time and as occasion demanded. The improvement that had arranted this alteration in plan was not sustained, however, and on Tuesday, larch 24, the day that Queen Mary died, came the first of the bulletins that indicated e growing anxiety of those around her. A second bulletin, issued at 1.40 p.m. that day, contained more alarming news, saying that during the past hours Queen lary's condition had become more grave. There had been a serious weakening the heart action, giving rise to increasing anxiety. At 7 p.m. it was made known at Queen Mary's strength was ebbing, and before midnight the world heard the ews of her death "while sleeping peacefully." Throughout the last twelve hours her life there was a constant stream of callers at Marlborough House. Many embers of the Royal Family each spent some minutes at Queen Mary's bedside uring the afternoon, among them the Duke of Windsor, who paid his third sit of the day only a very few minutes after Queen Mary died in her sleep.

A FLAG FLIES HALF-MAST OUTSIDE HAMBRO'S BANK IN PALL MALL : As London workers came into the West End and the City on the morning of March 25 they found the flags flying in salute to Queen Mary. Most people were aware of Queen Mary's death on the night before, as the B.B.C. had made an announcement at 11.25 p.m., interrupting their programmes.

UEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER ARRIVES AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE : She spent an hour there on the afternoon before Queen Mary died.

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR RAISES HIS HAT TO THE CROWDS : On hearing of his mother's condition he returned to England with the Princess Royal.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER LEAVING MARLBOROUGH HOUSE AFTER PAYING A VISIT AT ABOUT SIX O'CLOCK ON THE EVENING OF QUEEN MARY'S DEATH : There was indeed a constant stream of callers, and all the members of the Royal Family were allowed a few minutes at Queen Mary's bedside.

RRIVALS AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE AS QUEEN MARY'S LIFE EBBED TO ITS CLOSE : *Left*—Dr. Fisher, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was with Queen Mary on the evening of her death and conducted the private service for members of the Royal Family on the morning following, Queen Elizabeth attending it in company with the Duke of Edinburgh. *Centre*—Princess Alexandra arriving with her brother, the Duke of Kent. *Right*—The Duchess of Kent arriving at Marlborough House.

AN AERIAL VIEW OF MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, SHOWING THE EXTENSIVE RANGE OF BUILDINGS THAT LIE BEHIND IT AND THE QUADRANGLE: It was the home in their widowhood of both Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra.

SHE LIVED UPON THE PROCESSIONAL WAY: This aerial view shows in the foreground St. James's Palace, and just across the roadway Marlborough House, for so many years the home of Queen Mary and the scene of her passing. Queen Mary's windows looked out across St. James's Park, up the Mall towards Buckingham Palace, the home of her granddaughter the Queen, and down the Mall to Admiralty Arch and Trafalgar Square. In her lifetime the windows of Marlborough House were always gay with flowers, reflecting the spirit of the great lady who lived within. Those who stood in the Mall on the day of the funeral of King George VI will never forget the tragically poignant scene as Queen Mary came to the open window and raised her hand in mute farewell to her son. Marlborough House was designed by Sir Christopher Wren as the home of the Queen's confidante, Sarah Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough. In the main block of the building may still be seen the inscription: "Laid by Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough May ye 24th June ye 4th 1709." Marlborough House is, however, as much a monument to the Duchess's fall as it was to her fame. She planned the house while she was still the Queen's favourite, wishing to have a palace of her own, but so close to St. James's that she could be near her Royal mistress for ever. By the time her wish was fulfilled the Duchess had been supplanted by her cousin, Abigail Hill.

LONDON

Queen Mary's Home in the Heart of the Capital City

WINDSOR

St. George's Chapel, Where She was Laid to Rest This Week

On right—

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF QUEEN MARY: George V, Edward VII, William IV, George IV and George III, from whom Queen Mary was descended, all lie in the Crypt of St. George's Chapel, which although not the only burial-place of England's Kings, has come to be regarded as the burial-place of the House of Hanover and the House of Windsor. St. George's is the Chapel of the Garter, and Queen Mary was a Lady of that Order. Above the stalls are placed the banners, swords, helmets and crests of the Royal members of this ancient Order of Knighthood, which during 1948 celebrated its six-hundredth anniversary.

Early Years of Marriage

KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE IN 1896, THREE YEARS AFTER THEIR WEDDING AND TWO YEARS AFTER THE BIRTH OF PRINCE EDWARD

When on January 14, 1892, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, died of pneumonia following influenza after less than a week's illness, the deepest sympathy was felt for his betrothed, Princess May of Teck, the kindly and well-beloved Princess whom it was hoped would one day be Queen Consort of England. The wedding was to have taken place on February 27, 1892. After this tragic disappointment caused by the Duke's untimely death, there was in due course an added zest to the rejoicings when it became known that Princess May would marry the Duke of York. The nation's hopes were thus fulfilled after all when these cousins, the one the great-great-grandson of George III and the other the great-granddaughter of that monarch, were married at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on July 6, 1893. The first years of marriage were serene and not overburdensome from the point of view of public duty. Prince Edward, the future Edward VIII was born in 1894 at Richmond, and in the following year Prince Albert, the future George VI, was born at York Cottage, Sandringham. In 1897, the year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, their third child, Princess Mary, Queen Mary's only daughter, was born

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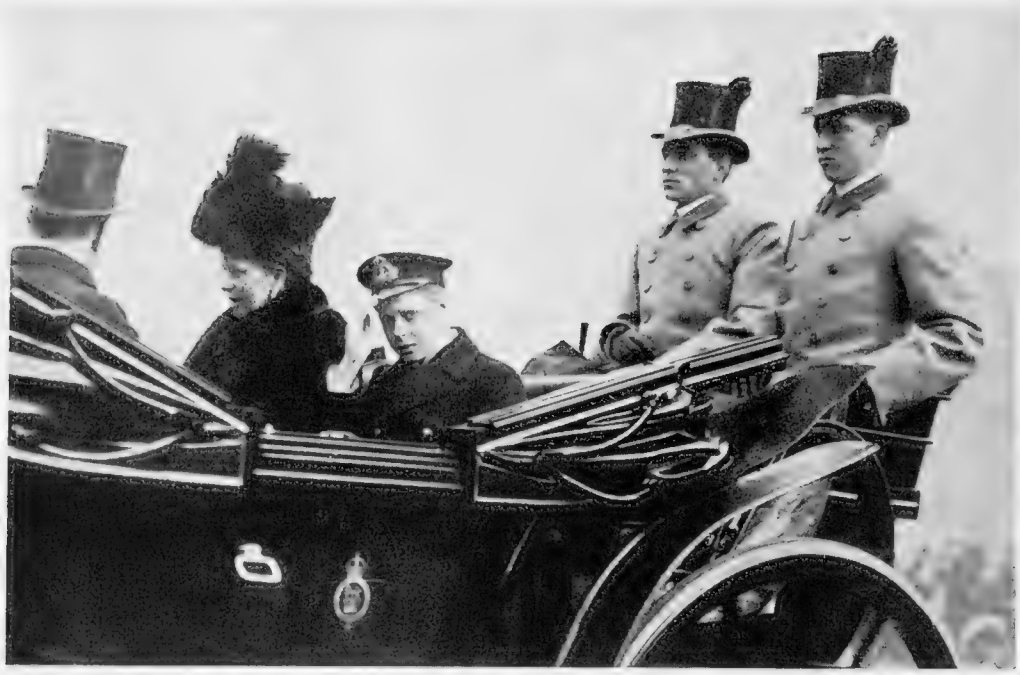


QUEEN MARY DRIVING WITH PRINCE EDWARD WHEN HE WAS A NAVAL CADET: The Prince started his naval career as a cadet at Osborne in 1908, the year that his father and mother, then Prince and Princess of Wales, went to Canada for the tercentenary celebrations at Quebec. Two years later the young Prince attended the funeral of his grandfather, King Edward VII.

No better description could be given of Queen Mary's life as the head of a great family than that provided by the Duke of Windsor in his admirable memoirs, which were published by Cassell's under the title, *A King's Story*. "It was my mother's habit," he wrote, "to rest in her boudoir before dinner, and this hour she saved for us." Nothing could be more expressive than the way in which the Duke conjures up the scene as the children gathered round her on little chairs as she lay on the sofa, and it was then, he says, that "she would read and talk to us." At another point in his memoirs the Duke declares: "Such was my mother's pride in her children that everything that happened to each one was of the utmost importance to her. With the birth of each new child, Mama started an album, in which she painstakingly recorded each progressive stage of our childhood—the dates upon which 'Baby cut his (or her) first tooth' or 'took his (or her) first step,' with a lock of hair to mark the first hair-cut." Queen Mary was apparently a less severe parent than King George V. "Although she backed up my father in all matters of discipline, she never failed to take our side whenever in her judgment he was being harsh," says the Duke, whose personal regard for his mother shines through every page.

HOLDING IN HER ARMS THE FUTURE QUEEN OF ENGLAND: Queen Ma nursing her grandchild, Princess Elizabeth, at Buckingham Pala in May 1926, just over a month after the birth of the Princes

FAMILY TIES

QUEEN MARY WITH HER CHILDREN, HER GRANDCHILDREN, AND HER GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN

TWO OCCASIONS DURING THE CHILDHOOD OF PRINCESS ELIZABETH: *Left*—Queen Mary leaving the Royal Tournament at Olympia with the Princess after they had attende the opening performance in May 1930. *Right*—Queen Mary greeting Princess Elizabeth with a kiss on arrival at St. Paul's for the Coronation Thanksgiving Service i 1937. Throughout their childhood and youth Queen Mary watched over the Princesses, most notably when King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were away from hom

A HAPPY FAMILY PICTURE TAKEN IN THE MALL ON THE OCCASION OF THE SIXTY-EIGHTH BIRTHDAY OF KING GEORGE V: Queen Mary driving in her carriage with the Duchess of York (now Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother) and Princess Elizabeth, the future Queen Elizabeth II. They had been attending the Trooping the Colour ceremony on the Horse Guards. *On right*—QUEEN MARY IN A FAMILY GROUP AT THE CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE MICHAEL OF KENT: The Duchess of Kent is seen holding the baby. Also seen in the picture are her other children, Prince Edward of Kent (now the second Duke of Kent) and Princess Alexandra of Kent.

FOUR GENERATIONS TOGETHER IN 1950—THE ROYAL FAMILY GROUP TAKEN AT THE CHRISTENING OF PRINCESS ANNE, THE SECOND CHILD OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH: Queen Mary, Princess Elizabeth (Queen Elizabeth II) holding the baby Princess, Prince Charles (now Duke of Cornwall), and Queen Elizabeth (now Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother). King George VI stands in the background with the Duke of Edinburgh. All four generations of the Royal Family were thus represented. The christening ceremony took place in the Music Room of Buckingham Palace, which was decorated with pink and white flowers in honour of the baby Princess, who wore the Honiton lace robe made for Queen Victoria and used at the christening of all her children as well as most members of the Royal Family.

Queen Mary's Love of the Theatre

Opera, plays, films and ballet all attracted her, and performances in aid of charity often gave an official character to her theatre and cinema visits

A VISIT TO THE SAVOY THEATRE TO SEE THE ARTISTES OF THE COMEDIE FRANÇAISE: Queen Mary was accompanied by Lady Bessborough and the Earl of Athlone, who is seen in the background of this picture, taken in 1939.

IN THE FLOWER-BEDECKED ROYAL BOX AT THE LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE: Queen [illegible] at the premiere of the film *The Woman in the Hall*, starring Jean Simmons. [illegible] was in 1947, when Miss Simmons was on the threshold of her career in [illegible]

WHILE THE ORCHESTRA PLAYED THE MARSEILLAISE—QUEEN MARY ATTENDS THE BALLET IN COMPANY WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC DURING THE LATTER'S VISIT TO LONDON IN 1939: Her Majesty is seen standing on the right hand of M. Lebrun in the Royal Box at Covent Garden, while on his left stood Queen Elizabeth. King George VI stood next to Madame Lebrun. Behind Queen Mary was her brother, the Earl of Athlone. The Royal Box was specially adorned for the occasion.

AT A SPECIAL GALA SHOW TO AID KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS : Queen Mary in the Royal Box at the Palace Theatre, Cambridge Circus, when she saw a performance of *Carissima* which was given in aid of a very favourite charity. On countless occasions Queen Mary gave her assistance to this particular fund of the Royal Family.

WITH ALICIA MARKOVA AT THE BALLET : Queen Mary received the ballerina in her box at the Stoll Theatre during an intermission in the Festival Year programme of ballet. Markova is seen wearing the costume for her part in *Les Sylphides*.

A VISIT TO COVENT GARDEN IN 1937 : Queen Mary watching the performance with the aid of lorgnettes. Queen Mary loved opera, but her tastes were wide, and she had the distinction of being the first Queen to visit a music-hall.

ARRIVING IN THE RAIN TO ATTEND A PERFORMANCE OF ALDOUS HUXLEY'S "THE GIACONDA SMILE" : Queen Mary at the New Theatre. This was a straight play very much after her own heart. During the Second World War, when she was living at Badminton, Queen Mary missed her theatre-going intensely.

Princess May of Teck

AS VICTORIAN ENGLAND KNEW HER

The two pictures on these pages span not only a very long lifetim not only several generations, but more than one era of Englis history, as The Princess May of Teck who appeared in the world society in 1886, when she was nineteen years old, the shy great-grand daughter of George III, was transformed into the beloved Queen, exalte by the years, whom the world came to respect, to admire and l love. From the outset there were people who swiftly discerned th character and quality of the young Princess, and it was litt wonder that Queen Victoria marked her out as a wife for th heir-presumptive. This portrait of Princess May is one of the mos endearing of all. It belongs to the carefree years of young woman hood, before the years as Duchess of York, as Princess of Wales, an as Queen, when she took over the vast burden of her public dutie

In this portrait, which belongs to the time of the Silver Jubilee, after she had made her greatest contributions to the life of the nation and the Commonwealth, we see Queen Mary in the dignity and splendour of her maturity, affording, as someone wrote in those days of Silver Jubilee, a perfect example of what the wife of a King of England should aspire to be. Queen Mary was sixty-seven when King George V celebrated a quarter of a century upon the Throne, and there were many years of service Queen Mary was yet to render. They were, however, self-effacing years in some respects. These later years were perhaps devoted in greatest degree to her family, to aiding in the development of her grandchildren, and latterly in taking an interest in her great-grandchildren, who were very frequent visitors to Marlborough House, and without doubt found great delight in her company.

Her Majesty Queen Mary

AS THE MODERN WORLD KNEW HER

THE DUKE OF YORK, WITH THE DUCHESS BY HIS SIDE, READS THE MESSAGE OF HIS FATHER, KING EDWARD VII, TO THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL PARLIAMENT: In this drawing, made by "The Sphere" special artist, Alfred Pearse, we see one of the great moments of the Royal tour of 1901. At the end of her reign Queen Victoria had shown keen interest in the formation of the Commonwealth of Australia and had deputed her grandson, the Duke of York, to deliver the Royal message at the opening of the Federal Parliament. It was the wish of the new Sovereign, King Edward VII, that this programme should go forward in spite of Royal mourning, and accordingly on March 16, 1901, the Duke and Duchess set out on their Empire tour in the *Ophir*, a cruise that was to last over seven months

The Great Tours Overseas

The Future King and Queen in Melbourne and the Proclamation at the Delhi Durbar

Below—

THE PROCLAMATION BY THE INDIAN HERALD OF THE CORONATION OF THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS AT THE DELHI DURBAR IN DECEMBER 1911: While King George and Queen Mary sat enthroned upon the dais in the centre of the amphitheatre, the Delhi Herald, General Peyton, first proclaimed the Coronation. Then came the Assistant Herald, Malik Umar Hayat Khan, a Punjab magnate of martial bearing, who made the proclamation in ringing tones that could be heard throughout the amphitheatre. The massed bands played the National Anthem, the troops presented arms, and the great company rose from their seats. At the same time an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired from the batteries of artillery massed to the north-east of the Durbar area.

QUEEN MARY

A Personal Appraisement of a Beloved and Regal Figure

By JOHN GORE

(Author of "King George V," a Biography)

THE incense burned when Sovereigns and Royal persons die is apt to obscure right judgment. It is a perfectly natural and human expression of loyalty, but there have been occasions when the superlatives employed in the first days following a Sovereign's death have deflected the truths of history, creating legends which sober historians have found it hard to adjust to accurate proportions at a later date. It was so certainly of King Edward VII.

It is best to look back on Queen Mary's long life as coolly and objectively as possible. Her own thinking was objective. It was so that she formed her own judgments on men and many matters, and she would wish to be so judged.

And I think the coolest, most objective appraiser of her character and of her achievements would decide that she was among the greatest of our Queens Consort, and, further, that she would have been a very notable woman of her era, if she had not sat upon the throne.

Her mental equipment was remarkable, far more so than that of the family into which she married. She revealed from childhood an intellectual vigour which matched and implemented a desire for knowledge which from her teens overcame considerable obstacles, such as her father's conservative views of the spheres suitable for women, her overshadowing by her expansive and very popular mother, and lack of money which for many years embarrassed the Duke and Duchess of Teck. None of these things encouraged mental development and none helped to equip her for her destiny. Nevertheless, she persevered, and with the invaluable help of her Alsatian governess, Mlle Bricka, and especially during a period of residence in Florence for economy, she invaded the fields of art and history and laid the solid foundations of her remarkable cultural and historical knowledge.

In this she was greatly helped by a superb memory for all kinds of facts, a mind of the utmost clarity and relevance, and a quite remarkable grasp of detail even of the smallest and most trivial kind. The foundations of her extraordinary flair as a connoisseur of many forms of art were early laid among the Royal collections, and, above all, at the Pavilion among examples of Chinese art and miniatures, but she extended her range during the whole of her life, and her researches and rearrangements, her appraisal, rediscoveries and cataloguing, of the Royal Collections at Windsor and other Royal palaces are a monument to her taste and knowledge, and a signal testimony to her own determination and enthusiasm. Though her married life was an ideal of co-partnership and mutual loyalty, and though King George V could never speak in public of what he owed her without intense emotion, her own love of truth would have conceded, although her loyalty was absolute, that the early years were not made easier for her by other members of the family into which she married. Very little was done to encourage her or help her to overcome the inevitable repressions of childhood and girlhood which had denied to her some of those social arts which are of particular value to Royal persons.

Her earlier shyness had been exaggerated, as she sometimes gently pointed out, but she was never given to the easy word, the conventional gambit or to talking for talking's sake. She regarded conversation as a means of exchanging ideas worth pursuing. So it was that when she became Queen the immediate proofs that she and King George (despite early head-shakings) were well equipped for that dizzy position and needed no outside assistance to "strike out a line of their own" to suit the ever-changing democratic manner of thought, came as a surprise to a great many of their subjects. Indeed, the first opportunity ever given them to stand on their own feet came only at Queen Victoria's death, during their great Commonwealth tour in 1901. Nor did such opportunities progressively increase during the Edwardian reign, albeit King Edward had no jealousy of his heir. The Prince and Princess never went wholly with the tide of Edwardianism. They prepared for their destiny in a backwater. It proved the best possible school.

The success of their reign was undoubtedly the result of an ideal partnership, a partnership of loyalty to one another, to the Monarchy, to the country, to the Commonwealth. But it was not a complete partnership. It was not in King George's nature to share his lonely responsibility, and for that reason, he lost the invaluable benefit of Queen Mary's ripe and liberal judgment on many matters which afflicted him during some of his life and added to his heavy burden. By that reserve, by that self-denying ordinance, he lost much, and perhaps the nation lost also.

Queen Mary acquired during her reign (and for the most part early in it) all those qualities which needs must fit a Queen of England. The essential, the superb, dignity and the ceremonial technique are not worth mentioning. No Queen in modern times can do without them. Her character as a woman is all that matters here, and outstanding among its qualities were her love of truth, her love of knowledge, her utter loyalty, her devotion to the Monarchy, her restraint, patience, common sense and tact, her humanity and sympathy, less emotional than practical, and all the more effective on that account; her capacity for taking pains, which is a quality more dependable than genius.

A great Queen and a very notable, an exceptional, woman of her generation. Such, I am sure, would be the opinion of those who knew her longest and intimately.

QUEEN MARY, AS PRINCESS MAY OF TECK, IN HER COMING-OUT GOWN: This picture was taken in 1885 at a time when the young Princess, who was destined to be the Queen Consort, was living at White Lodge, Richmond.

PICTURES WHICH RECALL the PATTERN of a VARIED LIFE

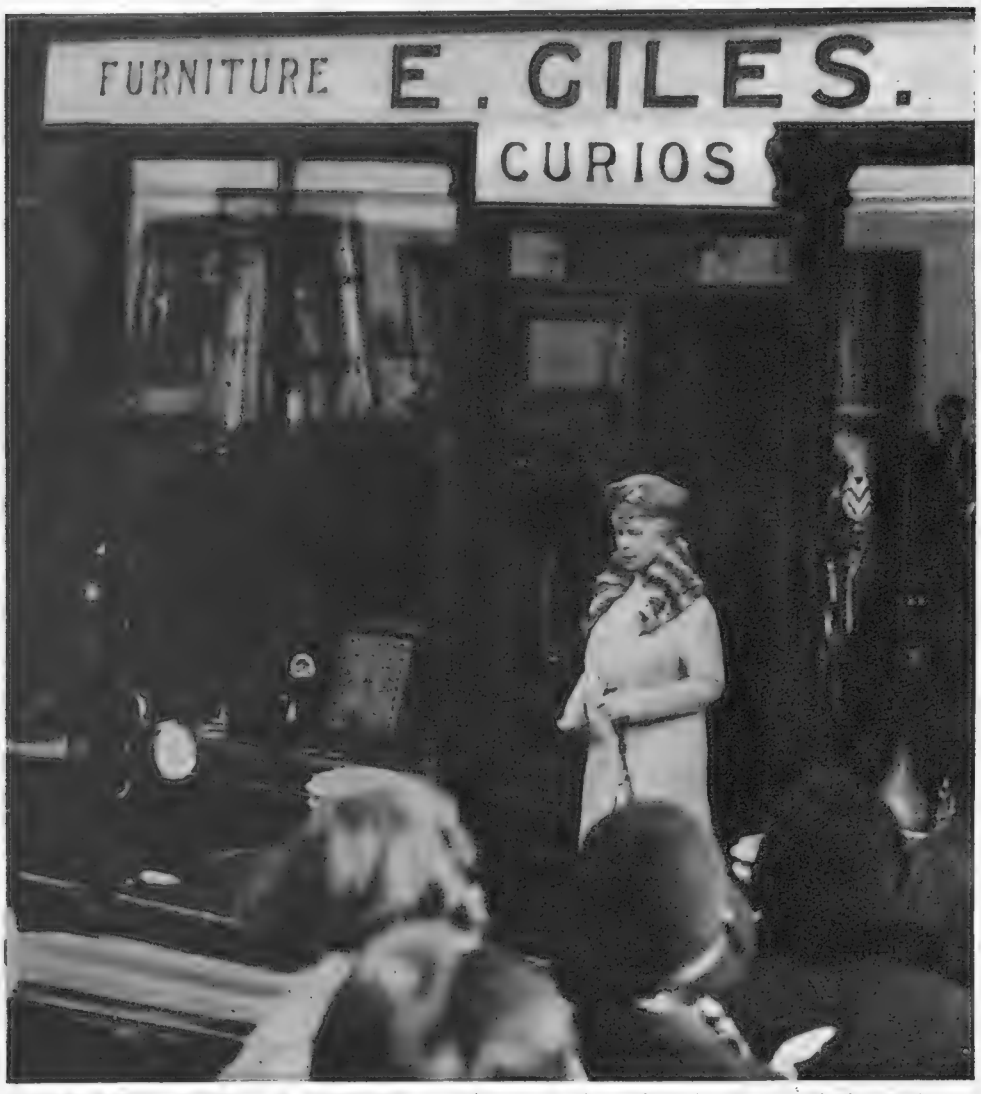
Queen Mary at the Theatre; in the Garden; at Wimbledon; with the Church; at an Antique Exhibition; and with the First of Her Grandchildren

STEPPING OUT UPON A DAY OF VICTORY: Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra, Consort of King Edward VII, walking together across the courtyard of Buckingham Palace before taking their places on the dais for the Victory Parade in 1919. Queen Mary's years of work during the First World War won the admiration of the nation. She wished to turn Buckingham Palace into a hospital, and only its architectural unsuitability prevented her.

HOLDING THE FIRST OF HER GRANDCHILDREN: Queen Mary with Hubert Lascelles, the present Earl of Harewood and the son of Princess Mary, the Princess Royal. This picture was taken outside Goldsborough Church, Yorkshire, where the christening took place. Queen Mary's interest in her grandchildren was sustained throughout the last half of her life, and latterly she took a great pride in her great-grandchildren, Prince Charles and Princess Anne. Queen Mary took Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret with her on many public and private occasions in their youth.

SHAKING HANDS WITH SUZANNE LENGLEN: Queen Mar congratulating the victor in the Women's Singl during the Lawn Tennis Championships of 192 Queen Mary visited Wimbledon more often tha any other member of the Royal Family, and u till 1939 she never missed a single Wimbledo

AT AN EXHIBITION OF ANTIQUES AT OLYMPIA: Queen Mary examining som examples of fine old pewter. On English art, particularly furnitur carpets, china and glass, Queen Mary could speak with authorit



QUEEN MARY'S INTEREST IN FURNITURE: Leaving an antique dealer's shop at Henley-on-Thames. Queen Mary knew the contents of almost every important museum and country house in Britain, and she was constantly being consulted about antique furniture. In many a country town Queen Mary halted unexpectedly to see what antiques were being offered.

WITH DR. COSMO LANG AT A CHILDREN'S GARDEN-PARTY AT LAMBET PALACE: Queen Mary walking with the Archbishop of Canterbury pa a guard of honour of Boy Scouts. This was in 1937, a year after th death of George V and less than a year after her son's abdicatio

ON THE BALCONY OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE AFTER THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE VI : Queen Mary seen standing behind Princess Margaret. At five o'clock in the afternoon King George VI and Queen Elizabeth appeared on the balcony, to be followed a few moments later by Queen Mary. As Queen Mary appeared, her son and daughter-in-law stood aside, leaving the Queen Mother in the centre.

QUEEN MARY'S LOVE OF GARDENING AND HORTICULTURE IS EXEMPLIFIED BY THIS PICTURE TAKEN DURING A VISIT TO KEW AT BLOSSOM-TIME : In the Second World War, when she lived in the West Country, Queen Mary spent much of her time battling with ivy and with overgrown shrubs in the gardens at Badminton, and it gave her great satisfaction to know that even if the gardeners were away at the war, she was doing at least something to take their place in maintaining the garden.

QUEEN MARY, AN ARDENT FILMGOER AND A SUPPORTER OF GOOD CAUSES THROUGH THE CINEMA : Her Majesty arriving at Leicester Square Cinema for the premiere of *The Search*—a memory of 1949. Queen Mary loved the bustle of London, the theatre, the cinema and the picture galleries, and she helped to introduce her children and grandchildren to these pleasures.

QUEEN MARY'S SKILL AS A NEEDLEWOMAN : Her Majesty engaged in one of her favourite pursuits on a summer afternoon in the grounds of Marlborough House. Her celebrated carpet in gros-point needlework took her eight years to complete. One hundred thousand people saw the carpet at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and half a million as it toured North America.

THE LIFE-STORY OF HER MAJEST

A PICTORIAL RECORD FROM THE DAYS OF HER INFANCY TO HER YEARS AS QUE

QUEEN MARY IN 1875, WHEN SHE WAS PRINCESS MAY OF TECK: The seven-year-old Princess was born in Kensington Palace, in the same room as her cousin Queen Victoria, and spent much of her youth at White Lodge.

QUEEN MARY WITH HER MOTHER, THE DUCHESS OF TECK, AND HER BROTHERS: On the left are Prince Adolphus and Prince Francis, and in the centre beside his mother is Prince Alexander (now Earl of Athlone).

QUEEN MARY IN HER EARLY TWENTIES: Kensington Pal in the winter and White Lodge, Richmond, in summer were her homes. As a girl she read wid and she had the opportunity of travelling in Euro

AS THE DUCHESS OF YORK, THE PRINCESS FIRST BEGAN HER ROUND OF PUBLIC DUTIES WHICH CONTINUED INTO OLD AGE: Princess May's marriage to the Duke of York took place in 1893, and this picture was taken in 1897. It was one of a series published in London to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

QUEEN MARY through the years of her life gain admiration and respect far beyond the borders Britain and the Commonwealth. Her natural grace a Royal dignity stood as a serene symbol of the high permanent human standards in an ever-changing wor Beloved of her peoples and personally known to them all parts of her realm, she seemed to personify all the fin qualities of Queen, wife, mother, and in later years, he of a devoted family. The love of millions was all t deeper because they knew that her ready sympathy them in all their troubles was increased by the tra experiences which from time to time affected her o private life, although she never allowed a trace of the tragedies to appear through her noble serenity.

Her life spanned an astonishing epoch. She was bo at a time when there were men and women still al who could remember the French Revolution and wh Monarchy was the accepted and presumed unchangeab form of European government. Only two Continent countries were without sovereigns. She saw crowns f and war and struggle change the face of the world. Y she remained a symbol of stability through all the upheavals, and outlived all the despots, dictators a popular leaders who were the cause of them.

Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudi Agnes, the future Queen Consort, was the eldest child a only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. She w born on May 26, 1867, in Kensington Palace, by a hap omen in the same month of the year and in the same roo as her cousin Queen Victoria. Her mother, Princess Ma Adelaide, was the daughter of the Duke of Cambridge a a granddaughter of King George III. Her daughter, wh was known as Princess May, was therefore distantly line of succession to the English throne. Her fathe Prince Francis of Teck, was descended from one of th oldest families in Europe. He was the only son of Du Alexander of Würtemberg and the Hungarian Counte Claudine de Rhedey. Their daughter all through her l would sometimes refer to her "Hungarian blood."

Kensington Palace in the winter and White Lodg Richmond Park, in the summer were the homes of th Tecks. At the age of four months the baby Princess wa taken by her parents on a visit to France and Germany but London was their home and Princess May was ver much an English Princess. Within five years thre brothers were added to the family, the Princes Adolphu Francis and Alexander. The last-named was to becom the Earl of Athlone and is the only one of the brothers t survive the sister.

Their upbringing was simple and their family li happy and informal. Their father was not above rompin in the nursery and even undressing and putting th infants to bed. The children played together in Richmon Park, where Princess May showed an early interest i flowers and plants, and their education was in the hand of an English tutor and a German governess. Outing and parties were rare, but sometimes they met thei cousins from Marlborough House, the children of th Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII. Among ther was Prince George, Princess May's future husband. On of the reasons for the limitation on gaieties and outing was the Duchess of Teck's concern lest her daughte should grow up delicate. Therefore, for the fact that th future Queen enjoyed so long and so healthy a li the British peoples, and, indeed, the whole world, ow the Duchess an incalculable debt.

From her father the Princess inherited her love fo music and the Arts—when she was Queen her own

Queen Mary from 1867 to 1953

Consort and to the final years at Marlborough House, where she died last week

AT THE AGE OF TWENTY : It was about that time that the Princess made her debut in society, her parents taking a house in Berkeley Square for the season. In those days the Princess was somewhat shy and reserved.

IN THE YEAR OF HER BETROTHAL TO THE DUKE OF YORK, THE FUTURE KING GEORGE V : This was in 1893, the year after the untimely death of the Duke of Clarence.

AN IDEALLY-MATCHED COUPLE : The Duke of York (destined to ascend the Throne as King George V) and his cousin, Princess May of Teck, after their marriage in July 1893—a wedding that captured the imagination of Victorian England. The ceremony took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Queen Victoria attended.

water-colours hung on the walls of her rooms, and from her mother she obtained her abiding interest in affairs of the household. The Tecks were not wealthy, and in 1883, when the Princess was in her teens, it was decided that for financial reasons they must spend some eighteen months abroad. So the family visited their Würtemberg relations at Lake Constance and then proceeded to a lengthy stay in Florence. They lived in a private hotel above the Arno. For the Duchess, who loved the political and social world of London, this must have been something of an exile. But her daughter was able to learn two lessons which in the years to come were to prove invaluable. She learnt to appreciate at first hand the world of art and the great cultural heritage of the past, and she came to understand by experience the stringencies often imposed by necessity on the management of household economics.

In 1886 the Tecks took a house in Berkeley Square and Princess May made her debut into Society. She was somewhat shy and reserved, but an acute observer of all that went on around her. Nor did she allow social calls to distract her from the more serious matters. She read widely, studying the writings of Ruskin, Carlyle and Froude, as well as the poets Tennyson and Browning. In 1888, an event occurred which had a profound influence on her life. The House of Lords appointed a Select Committee to enquire into allegations of sweated labour in the East End of London. Its findings appalled so serious a student of life as the Princess. One of her biographers has written :

" Over Blue Books, with their sometimes horrifying evidence, she would bend her head for hours at a time, to rise from them with the fixed resolve to look down to the very root of the evil."

Nor was she content with the published reports. She sought out experts for herself and demanded further details. From this time dates her great knowledge and interest in social and industrial conditions, an understanding which in later years was often to astonish her subjects by its depth when she visited them in their factories and work-places.

At the age of twenty-five Princess May was engaged to the Duke of Clarence, eldest son of the Prince of Wales and heir presumptive to the British Throne. The proposed match between cousins was universally approved, but two months after the announcement of the engagement and five weeks before the date fixed for the marriage, a great tragedy befell. The Duke contracted influenza and died at Sandringham. The Princess retired with her mother to White Lodge, but whenever she appeared in public she was the object of hysterical demonstrations of the country's grief. Then in May 1893 came the announcement of her engagement to Prince George, Duke of York, and successor to his brother the Duke of Clarence as heir presumptive.

Queen Victoria was pleased at the betrothal, describing the bride-to-be as " a very charming girl, with much sense and amiability and very unfrivolous." She hoped " the young people will set an example of a steady, quiet life, which, alas, is not the fashion in these days." How amply this hope was fulfilled, the coming years were to reveal.

The Duke and Duchess of York divided their time between York House, their official London residence in St. James's Palace, and York Cottage, Sandringham. The Cottage was their real home. Here they began that family life which was to become an ideal to the whole nation, here their six children were brought up with a simplicity uncommon in late-Victorian Society. As soon as they could hold a knife and fork they sat down to lunch with their parents in the small dining-room. Here, too, the future King and Queen built up that mutual trust and reliance in each other which was to stand them in such good stead during the troublous years ahead. From the very start of their marriage the Duchess was always ready to answer the Duke when he called for her and give him advice, help and sympathy. She knew what the death of the Duke of Clarence had meant to him. Not only was it the loss of a brother, but it meant, too, that Prince George had had to give up his career in the Navy, to which he had hoped to devote his life. She was determined to give him every compensation. Her husband, her family and the duties of her position absorbed her. She did not " go out " in Society, but so admirable a Princess found high favour in the eyes of one very important personage, Queen Victoria. Between them there sprang up a real friendship. A biographer has found they shared many characteristics in common :

(*Continued on following page*)

The Life-Story of Queen Mary

In Victorian and Edwardian Days

QUEEN VICTORIA IN THE MIDST OF HER FAMILY AT OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT—A ROYAL GROUP, SHOWIN
Princess Aribert of Anhalt, Prince Edward of York (Duke of Windsor), the Duchess of York (Que
Prince Alexander of Battenberg (on ground), Prince Albert of York (King George VI), Duke of York (Kin
Princess Patricia of Connaught (on ground), Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Ena of Battenbe

AFTER THE HONEYMOON AT SANDRINGHAM THEY JOINED QUEEN VICTORIA AT OSBORNE FOR A SHORT STAY: Queen Mary and King George V, then Duke and Duchess of York, with Queen Victoria in 1893, a few weeks after their marriage. Queen Victoria was especially fond of the Duke and Duchess, and after their wedding she made one of her rare appearances on the balcony of Buckingham Palace. When the newly-married couple returned to London they lived in apartments in St. James's Palace, which had formerly belonged to the bride's grandmother, the Duchess of Cambridge.

On right—
AT A DEVONSHIRE HOUSE FANCY-DRESS BALL: The Duke and Duchess of York in the costume of Elizabethan days. This was the year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee—a year of great brilliance and gaiety in London society.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND IN THE YEAR OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE: The Duke and Duchess of York landing at Kingstown before beginning a round of official functions. It is recorded that after a rough crossing they landed at Kingstown in brilliant sunshine, and were received by the Viceroy, Lord Cadogan, Lord Roberts, and many eminent Irishmen. The Duchess's dress of white poplin was much admired. In a report *The Times* declared that the visit "aroused a pitch of national enthusiasm which cannot be surpassed."

(*Continued from previous page*)

"The same inflexible uprightness, mated to the most courteous manners, the same dislike of anything sensational or *outré*, the same prodigious memory, with everything docketed and available for reference at a moment's notice."

The death of Queen Victoria in 1901 and the Accession of King Edward VII brought added responsibilities to the Duke and Duchess. Before they were created Prince and Princess of Wales, they made their first official tour of the Empire. This meant parting from the children for the best part of a year. "Those dreadful farewells which nearly killed me," the Duchess wrote to a friend. But she found some compensation in travel. "It is too wonderful, there is no education in the world to compare with it." They set sail from Portsmouth in the *Ophir*, and by way of Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Ceylon and Singapore they arrived in Australia to open the new Federal Commonwealth Parliament. To the enthusiastic and generous-hearted welcome of the Australians the Duchess yielded herself and forgot all her shyness. There were military reviews, labour processions, visits to universities, schools, mines and industry. It was an outstanding success. From Australia they sailed to Durban and then on to North America. From this Canadian tour comes one of the most favourite stories about the future Queen. A hostess was somewhat tongue-tied and ill-at-ease with her Royal guests. The Duchess, perceiving this, soon put matters right by asking if she might see the hostess's children in their nursery, adding: "And may I show you my children's pictures."

It has been said that on her return from her Dominion and Colonial tour there was a marked change in the Duchess's demeanour, a quickened sense of the right of initiative. Her understanding and natural courtesy, combined with her husband's great qualities, had made the tour an overwhelming success at every point.

In 1905 came another ceremonial visit, this time to India and Burma, where they were received with all the splendour of the East by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy. Now Prince and Princess of Wales, they were given a foretaste of the magnificence they were to know when they visited India six years later for their Coronation Durbar.

The Heir to the Throne and his wife had little sympathy with the lavish Society of the Edwardians. They lived a simple, happy life with their family at Sandringham, though more and more of their time had to be given to the calls of duty and preparation for the day when they would succeed King Edward and Queen Alexandra, between whom and the Princess there was a close friendship.

Probably no Royal couple succeeded to the Throne under more difficult circumstances than did King George V and Queen Mary in 1911. Britain was rent by political strife as bitter as any known in this century. The new Sovereign had to handle with tact and firmness political issues of the gravest kind. Through all the weary deliberations over the reform of the House of Lords, the Budget and the deadlock between the parties, the Queen was always near him, ready to help him to relax and give him all the comfort of his home. They were little known outside their own immediate circle, but the nation soon began to realise that their new King and Queen were a couple with strong character whose simple ways, as opposed to the Edwardian ostentation, were exactly what the country needed. The new Queen's knowledge of affairs and, above all, her understanding of everyday problems impressed all who came into contact with her. Respect was there from the beginning, and affection soon followed.

After the Coronation the second visit to India, for the Durbar, when the King and Queen insisted on careful rehearsals, so there should be no hitch in the ornate ceremony, was followed by three very difficult years for a new King. Labour unrest and industrial disputes were spreading over Britain. People saw times were changing, but in what direction they could not see. But they were not slow to appreciate that in Buckingham Palace was a family which, while moving with the age, also maintained all that was best in the traditional national values.

These values were shown most clearly at the outbreak of war. Immediately the Queen sent a message to the men serving in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force:

THREE GENERATIONS: From left to right are Prince Leopold of Battenberg, Mary), Princess Mary (Princess Royal), Princess Margaret of Connaught, George V), Queen Victoria, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Duchess of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Maurice of Battenberg.

THE ROYAL CORNISH TOUR OF 1904: The future King George V, then Prince of Wales, and the future Queen Mary, then Princess of Wales, receiving a presentation casket from the Mayor of Liskeard. As King Edward's only son, the Prince of Wales had a heavy burden of duty in these years, and he was sustained in remarkable fashion by the Princess, who from the outset revealed those qualities of steadfastness which the whole Commonwealth came to recognise.

IN THEIR FIRST YEAR UPON THE THRONE: King George V and Queen Mary at the London Hospital in August 1910, four months after the death of King Edward. *Right*—AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN FEBRUARY 1911: The new King and Queen in their robes before the Opening of Parliament. This was the year of the Coronation, and at the end of the year George V and Queen Mary went to India.

". . . to tell every man how much we, the women of the British Empire at home, watch and pray for you during the long hours of these days of stress and endurance.

"Our pride in you is immeasurable, our hope unbounded, our trust absolute. You are fighting in the cause of Righteousness and Freedom, fighting to defend the children and women of our land from the horrors that have overtaken other countries, fighting for our very existence as a People at Home and Across the Seas. You are offering your all. You hold back nothing, and day by day you show a love so great that no man can have greater.

"We, on our part, send forth, with full hearts and unfaltering will, the lives we hold most dear.

"We too are striving in all ways possible to make the war victorious. I know that I am expressing what is felt by thousands of wives and mothers when I say that we are determined to help one another in keeping your homes ready against your glad home-coming."

The Queen was one of the first people in the country to appreciate how great was the need to conserve food supplies. Within a few months of the outbreak she began to rearrange the economies of her own household. All personal luxuries were stopped for herself and the King. That these were no mere token economies was revealed when the King told the staff of a hospital that in Buckingham Palace they had to "stay in one corner of a room to keep really warm," and that he was rationed to "one hot bath a week."

Hospital visits took up a great part of the Queen's time. There was nothing stiff or formal about them and many are the stories told of the wounded service-men's appreciation of Queen Mary's sympathy and informal approach to them.

But this was only one of the many activities in which she never spared herself. There was the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, in which she directed the output of thousands of women in making socks and similar comforts for the troops. And from this grew the Central Committee organised for women's work. Queen Mary played a big part in the formation of this body, whose purpose was to co-ordinate the work of the various women's war organisations, among them the Needlework Guild. This work brought the Queen into touch with all kinds of women, including Labour women, whose opinions in those days were not friendly towards the Monarchy. But such was the Queen's genius for dealing with people and winning their affection that she soon had no stauncher admirer than Mary Macarthur, the Tolstoyian Socialist.

Parallel with the Central Committee was the Queen's foundation of the Collecting Fund. She saw that so much voluntary activity might be endangering the livelihood of some professional needlewomen, and the like, and so issued an appeal to the women of Britain to help their less fortunate sisters.

"In the firm belief that the prevention of distress is better than its relief, and that employment is better than charity, I have inaugurated the Queen's Work for Women Fund. Its object is to provide employment for as many as possible of the women of this country who have been thrown out of work by the war. . . ."

At St. James's Palace the Queen organised a receiving and distributing centre for parcels of clothes and comforts which were coming into Britain from all over the world. Here the parcels were sorted and sent out again.

Her visits to the industrial workers were endless and she showed a keen understanding for the problems arising from the number of women workers taken into factories for the war. In munition factories she insisted on being taken to inspect even the workshops where highly dangerous work was undertaken, and which were separated from the main buildings.

A typical action of the Queen's concerned the newly-formed W.A.A.C.s (Women's Auxiliary Army Corps). Soon after its formation it became the subject of a campaign of scandal and vilifying gossip. The Queen soon put a stop to this by assuming the position of its Commandant-in-Chief, and the scandals quickly died down.

In July 1917 she visited France. She made a long round of hospital visits and saw the war in all its stark horror. She insisted on seeing the worst types of cases, and the only time she ever allowed her feelings to appear

(*Concluded on pages 28–29*)

The Life-Story of Queen Mary

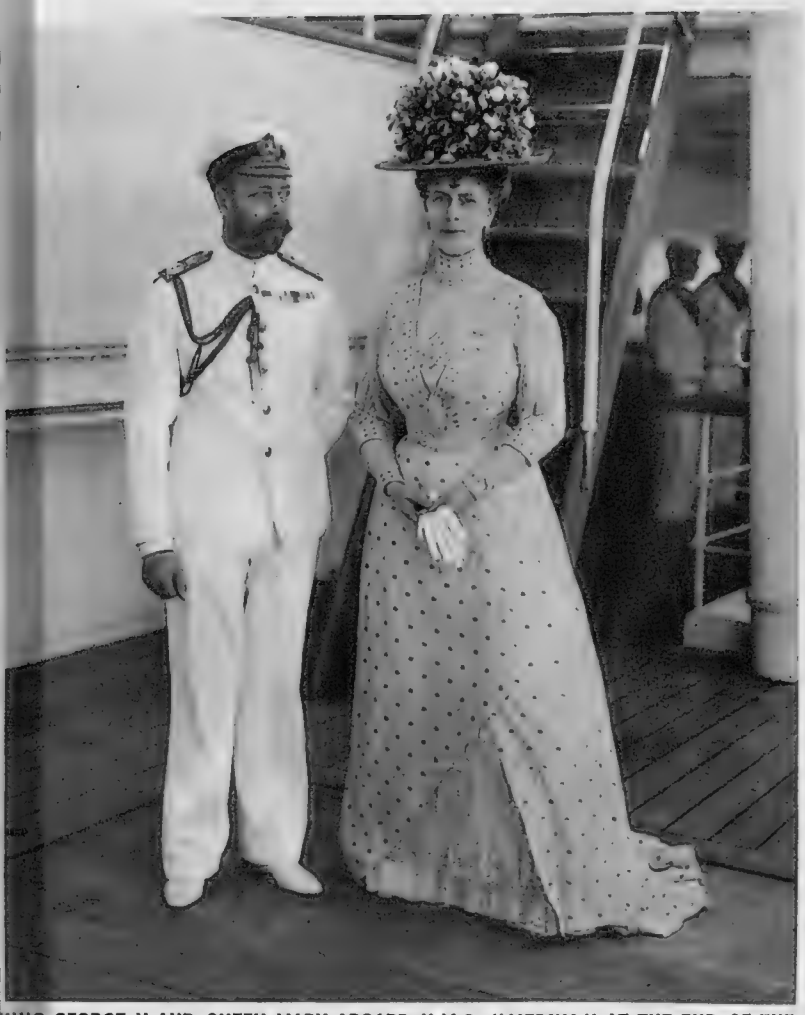
CORONATION DAYS and the GREAT DELHI DURBAR

THE CROWNING OF QUEEN MARY BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY : Fortunino Matania, one of The Sphere artists in Westminster Abbey, recorded this scene as the Primate set the Crown upon Her Majesty's head, accompanying the action with the words, "Receive the Crown of Glory, Honour and Joy; and God, the Crown of the faithful, who by our Episcopal hands (though unworthy) doth this day set a crown of pure gold upon your head, enrich your Royal heart with His abundant grace, and crown you with all princely virtues in this life." Mr. Matania recorded that as the Crown was set upon Queen Mary's head, the Koh-i-noor diamond that is set in it flashed and sparkled so that all might see.

**KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY IN CORONATION ROBES, THE KING WEARI THE DURBAR CROWN : This painting is a reminder of the Indian Durb visit after the Coronation in 1911. This was their second tour of Ind the first having been in 1905, when they were Prince and Princess Wales and spent eighteen weeks in the great sub-continent, exploring t country from end to end. The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress ma their State entry into Delhi on the Durbar visit on December 7, 91 and there were scenes of astonishing splendour along the procession route into the capital city. "The Sphere" recorded the visit wi the help of its special artists, including Fortunino Matania. Lieut.-Gener Sir George McMunn, in describing these scenes in "The Sphere wrote : "When King George and his Queen came to be crowned Delhi, and rode through the bazaar under Shahjahan's rose-red forte and up the Chandri Nook, you could have heard a pin fall—not foolish folk first thought because of disapproval, but because that w the way to receive an Emperor—the only way their fathers had told them*

On right—

THE CORONATION PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON IN JUNE 1911 : King George V and Queen Mary seen as they passed down the Strand, near Arundel Street, and the present "Sphere" offices, en route to the City and South London. This drive through London took place on Friday, June 23, the day after the actual Coronation procession.



KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY ABOARD H.M.S. "MEDINA" AT THE END OF THE DURBAR TOUR OF 1911-12: They reached Bombay in December at the start of this memorable tour in which they received the fealty of millions.

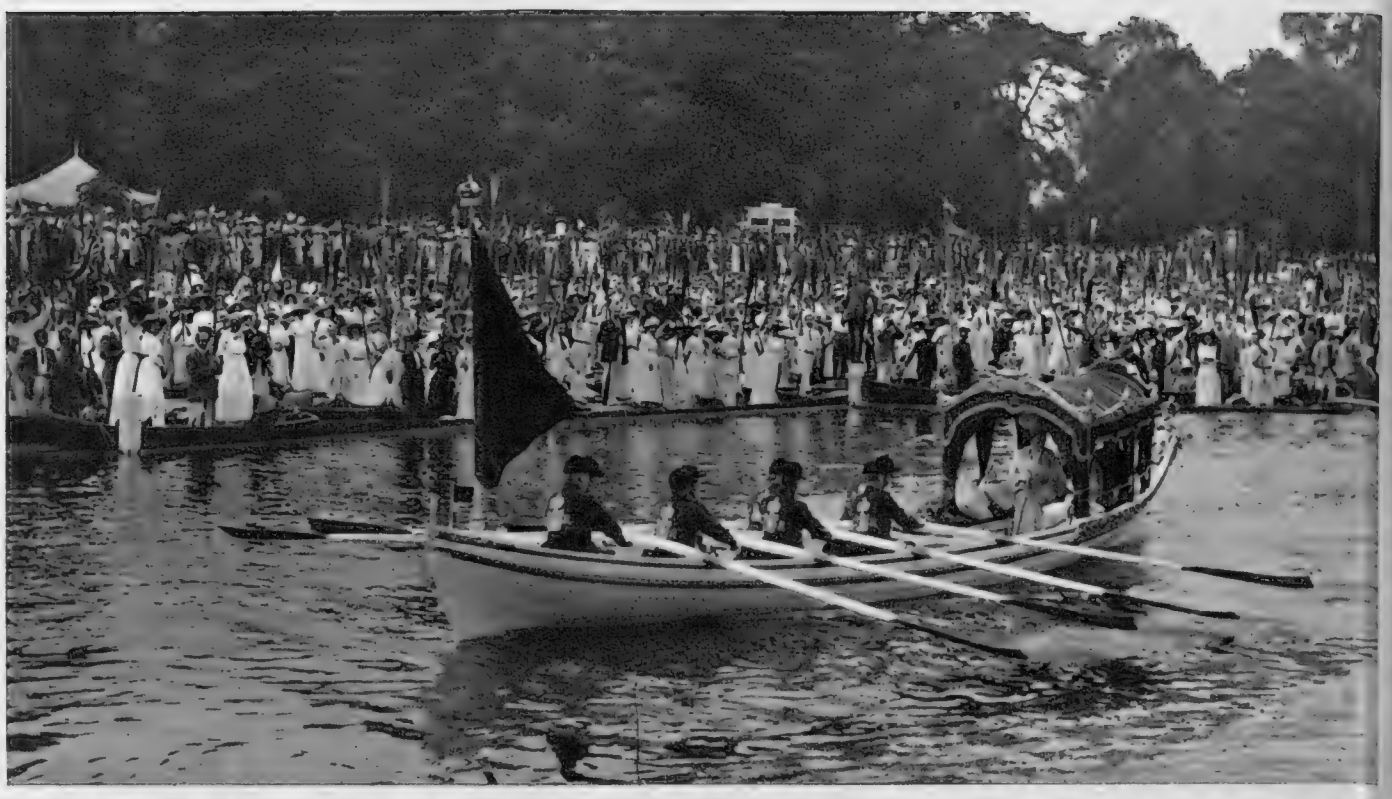
On right—

KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS—KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY IN THEIR CORONATION ROBES AT DELHI: After they had been crowned Emperor and Empress in the Durbar amphitheatre they appeared on the balcony of the Old Fort in these robes and were acclaimed by the people. On December 7, amid scenes for which there was no precedent in the long history of Asia, they made their formal entry into the Imperial city of Delhi. Five days later there was staged the Durbar pageantry.

THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN-EMPRESS REACH THE CITY OF DELHI PREPARATORY TO THE DURBAR: By the side of Queen Mary walked the State Umbrella-Carrier. Behind the Queen walked the Vicereine, Lady Hardinge, and her daughter. One of the most astonishing incidents at the Delhi Durbar was when the crowds rushed forward to the Coronation pavilion, ascended the throne and, bowing and kneeling, kissed in adoration the place where their Emperor and Empress had stood.

The Life-Story of Queen Mary

The Years on the Throne



On right—
KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY IN THE ROYAL BARGE AT HENLEY IN 1912 : The King and Queen being rowed down the course when they were greeted by the spectators with sculls and punt-poles upraised. Brilliant weather marked the closing day of the Regatta when the King and Queen paid their visit. The old State barge, brilliant in red, white and gold, was refurbished for the occasion. It was steered by the King's Bargemaster and rowed by a crew of eight King's watermen resplendent in scarlet liveries.

THE SOVEREIGN OF THE GARTER AND THE QUEEN IN HER GARTER ROBES WALKING FROM ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR : Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Queen and Princess Wilhelmina of the Netherlands have all taken their places as Ladies of the Order.

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY PAY A WARTIME VISIT TO CHESTER Queen Mary's work during the First World War consisted in th main of securing warm clothing for the troops at the front. I the summer of 1917 she accompanied King George V to France an went up as far as Haig's headquarters, where she met King Alber

(*Concluded from page 25*)

near the surface was when she said to her Lady-in-Waiting : " It 's easier to talk to the men when I 'm alone with them. I 'd prefer it if you didn't keep too close to me in the wards."

To the women of Britain and the Dominions Queen Mary during those years was not only an inspiration but also a source to whom to turn for advice on any problem. Wartime stripped away much of the Court etiquette, and the Queen became used to receiving letters beginning, " Dear Queen " or " Dear Mrs. Queen."

With all her war work, which was legion, Queen Mary never allowed it to interfere with her care for her husband. When the King needed her she was always there. Together they knew the feelings of anxiety of so many hundreds and thousands of mothers and fathers when their eldest son, the Prince of Wales, went to the Front. When the war came to an end, the demonstration outside Buckingham Palace on Armistice Day was a sign that the nation realised what inspiration they had received from the Royal couple, and that they had taken Queen Mary and her husband to their hearts.

But peace brought no respite from duty for the Queen. A particular concern was the care of those who had come back wounded and crippled from the war. The Roehampton Hospital for Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen was inspired by the Queen, and she arranged for workshops to be erected there where the disabled could be trained in suitable means of livelihood. Besides this hospital, there are numerous hospitals named after Queen Mary, such as Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Queen Mary's for Limbless Men, Queen Mary's for the East End. They are memorials to her work she must have appreciated.

The '20's created many new situations, all of which were met by the Queen with her customary tact and understanding. It was thought that the advent of the first Labour Government in 1924 might lead to embarrassing difficulties between the Court and the wives of some of the new Ministers who were unversed in social etiquette. Queen Mary, however, put all the newcomers at their ease at once. As wives and mothers of families they found common ground. One Cabinet Minister's wife was never tired of relating how surprised she was to find the Queen would talk and knit through the evening " just like any housewife."

In the post-war years King George and Queen Mary established themselves in the hearts of men and women of all political parties. Their life seemed to assume a regular pattern, residing at set times at Buckingham Palace, Sandringham, Windsor and Balmoral, appearing together on public occasions, at exhibitions, at sporting events, in visits to factories and hospitals, and in a hundred similar ways. It always seemed they must be seen together, they were such an ideal couple. One honour given to Queen Mary was unique. She received a Doctorate from Oxford University, the first Queen to be given such a degree.

The Queen's family life was marred by the loss of her youngest son in 1919. However, in the following decade grandchildren began to be added to her family, the first of whom was the present Queen Elizabeth. The affection of her family for Queen Mary was too well known to need emphasis, and she, in her turn, gave to each of them—children, grandchildren and, in her latter days, great-grandchildren—an equal share of her love.

In 1929 the entire nation watched with great anxiety while King George struggled against a very grave attack of pneumonia and lung affection, contracted from shooting at Sandringham on the sort of expedition in which the Queen delighted to accompany him. Throughout the long days of waiting, Her Majesty rarely left the King's bedside. When he was able to convalesce, it was typical of them to fit in with the mood of the times and select an English watering-place for his recovery.

It is now known that King George never fully recovered from the effects of his illness, and was still a sick man when the nation expressed its feelings of relief by holding with the King and Queen a Service of Thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral. But it was a gesture of the people's love. In the first half of the '30's few outside the Court circle realised how carefully the Queen had to watch and shepherd her husband's resources. King George's health was failing, but he lived long enough to be accorded the spontaneous demonstration of British people's feelings at the Jubilee celebrations in 1935. It was intended for both of them, and none who saw the procession on the magnificent summer morning will ever forget the grave dignity of the Royal couple.

When King George died at the beginning of the following year, Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, expressed the feelings of all her subjects for the widowed Queen :

" There are millions of hands, which if they could reach the Queen, would be stretched out to her and tears of sympathy be shed with her . . . but may not this be a comfort to her as it has been to others that, after all, the one who is left is really carrying the cross for the one who has gone before ? If she were not suffering to-day, he would be . . . I tremble to think what it might have been for him had he been alone in his awful task with no voice by him to cheer, to comfort and to encourage. We are thankful indeed to feel that even in her sorrow, Queen Mary is spared to the people who love

QUEEN MARY ABOARD THE ROYAL YACHT "BRITANNIA": Seated beside her is the Princess Royal, and standing behind, with members of the crew, is King George V. *Britannia* served the King and Queen for many years, and after King George's death the old vesselwas taken out to sea and sunk with due ceremony. Between 1893 and 1898 *Britannia* was first 122 times in 219 starts.

MOTHER AND SON AT THE WEMBLEY EXHIBITION IN 1924: Queen Mary and the first Duke of Kent (who died on active service in the Second World War) seen together on a happy occasion at the Exhibition. The Prince of Wales was another member of the Royal Family who took a delight in the Wembley Exhibition, and he led the scouts of the world at the Great Jamboree.

QUEEN MARY AND HER GRANDCHILD, H.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH: Queen Mary had this photograph taken specially to mark the first birthday of the Princess in 1927. Queen Mary was sixty years of age at the time of this photograph.

THE HAPPIEST PICTURE OF ALL: Queen Mary beating time to the music during community singing at University College, London, in 1927, when she paid a visit there in order to inaugurate the centenary celebrations.

KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY AT THE OPENING OF THE R.I.B.A. HEADQUARTERS AT PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON, IN 1934: After 1928, when King George V was so seriously ill, Queen Mary had to keep a constant watch to see that he was not overtaxing his strength, for the King refused to winter abroad, asking nothing better than the English scene. Queen Mary, as ever, was by his side, and the extent of their joint activity in public life was still prodigious.

her, and I am sure all will show how close she is to their hearts."

Queen Mary was nearly seventy. It was to be hoped she would be able to retire into a quiet widowhood after a long life of unparalleled devotion. But further trials were ahead. In the abdication of her eldest son, with whom she had always been in very close relationship, she felt with him in the agony of the decision he had to make. Her message to the nation at this time was perhaps the most moving of the many moving messages she had from time to time issued to her people.

The assistance she gave to the new King and Queen, George VI and Elizabeth, has perhaps never been fully appreciated. No one doubted their determination to do their duty, but they were untried, and the new King succeeded in circumstances as difficult as his father had done. For a time Queen Mary frequently appeared with them in public, as though to reassure the people that all was well with the institution of Monarchy. Then, as the new Sovereigns won their own place in the hearts of their people, she retired again into the background. At the Coronation she was the first Queen Mother ever to have a special procession of her own in the Abbey.

In the Second World War she was advised, much against her will, to live outside London. If she could not engage in the ceaseless activity of the First World War, she never allowed time to lie on her hands. She visited hospitals, organised welfare and entertained foreign Royalty driven from their thrones by Hitler. Many Dominion and U.S. soldiers will remember with gratitude being entertained by Queen Mary in one of the country houses where she made her home. And she shared with many mothers the sorrow of the loss of a son when the Duke of Kent was killed in a flying accident.

At the end of the war she returned to London, to her residence at Marlborough House. Age seemed in no way to impair her activities or interests. Besides the numerous duties which she had undertaken all her life and to which she was always adding, she was a familiar figure in London's theatres and cinemas. She had a fine appreciation of the drama and fully understood its finer points. Her taste was catholic, ranging from the serious classics to light comedy and farce. For a play to have been seen by Queen Mary, and for it to be known she had appreciated it, was a sufficient recommendation.

Her recreations were multitudinous. She was an authority on gardens. All her life she had been a connoisseur of antiques, furniture, china, porcelain, painting and music. Her collections of china were among the best in the country, and she was a wide reader in books. When she became Queen she began tabulating all the Royal furniture and similar possessions, seeking out lost pieces in sets of chairs or glass, and putting all the treasures in their right surroundings. It was said she always remembered if anything had been moved out of its accustomed place. As a needlewoman she seemed to possess several pairs of hands, many charities benefiting by the sale of some piece of her perfectly stitched work.

In her last years it seemed she must have at length come to the harbour of well-earned peace and untroubled quiet. Her joy at the wedding of her granddaughter, Princess Elizabeth, was increased by the birth of two great-grandchildren. Her eldest son, the Duke of Windsor, though living outside the country, made frequent and regular visits to see her. But tragedy was still to come. In February 1952, her second son, King George VI, died suddenly in his sleep. Like his mother and father, he had never spared himself. In the awful shock of the news, the people knew that Queen Mary would be a pillar of comfort to her bereaved family.

So she saw a third member of her family, and a new generation, succeed to the throne. It was a great blow when doctors advised her against attending the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, but age was showing its effects on her life of unceasing activity, and it was felt the strain of the long ceremonial might be too much for her.

It is not easy to forecast the views of future historians. But in the case of Queen Mary it can be said with certainty that the verdict will be unanimously favourable. In her long life she, more than any other individual, may be said to have done the most to secure the continuance of the Monarchy. In spite of events in other countries, it is firmer to-day in Britain than it was years ago when she came to the throne. Beloved and acclaimed by all the peoples of the Commonwealth, she will be remembered not only as a model Queen, but as a paragon of wife and mother, and a shining example of all that is best in human virtues.

Charles Dimont

The Life-Story of Queen Mary

QUEEN MARY WITH KING GEORGE V in the YEAR of SILVER JUBILEE

THE SILVER JUBILEE DRIVE THROUGH THE HEART OF LONDON : The cavalcade about to enter Trafalgar Square as King George V and Queen Mary drove to St. Paul's for the thanksgiving service on a morning of brilliant sunshine in May 1935. As the cheers began to ripple along the route the excitement of the vast crowd gathered in Trafalgar Square reached fever-pitch. The four sons of the King and Queen had gone on ahead. There had been tumultuous cheers for them, but it was as nothing compared with the thunderous welcome reserved for King George and Queen Mary. It was a veritable drive of triumph through the capital, and the most unforgettable day of King George's reign.

On right—

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY MAKING THEIR STATE ENTRY INTO THE CITY OF LONDON : The King, in Field-Marshal's uniform, with Queen Mary at his side, a radiant figure in silver, as he acknowledged greetings at Temple Bar, where there was a brief traditional halt before Their Majesties drove on to St. Paul's Cathedral for the service of thanksgiving. A few moments after this picture was taken King George and Queen Mary were driving down Fleet Street. It was then that the crowd started singing "For he's a jolly good fellow"—a homely tribute that seemed to typify the sentiments of the thousands of people who had come to acclaim Their Majesties.

THE SILVER JUBILEE PHOTOGRAPH—HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY WEARING THE RIBBON AND INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER: This picture of queenly dignity was specially released in advance of the Silver Jubilee.

On left—THEIR MAJESTIES RETURN THANKS AT ST. PAUL'S: King George V and Queen Mary standing in the central space beneath the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The service of thanksgiving for the Silver Jubilee of their reign was one of great simplicity, and it was in language of the simplest that the Archbishop of Canterbury echoed the sentiments not only of those present but of the Commonwealth-wide congregation of radio listeners that heard his words in praise of the King and Queen.

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY APPEAR WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY ON THE BALCONY OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE AFTER THEIR RETURN FROM THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: There was a tremendous ovation for the Royal Family from the great crowd which filled every yard of space outside the Palace round the Victoria Memorial and stretching into the Mall beyond. From left to right are seen the Princess Royal, King George V, Princess Margaret, the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, the Earl of Harewood, Princess Elizabeth, Viscount Lascelles, Queen Mary, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Kent and the Duchess of York.

LANDMARKS IN THE LIFE OF QUEEN MARY

A Specially Compiled Chronology from Her Birth at Kensington Palace in 1867 to Her Death at Marlborough House in 1953

1867.—Born May 26 at Kensington Palace, only daughter and first child of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. It was at Kensington Palace that Queen Victoria had spent her early years. Most of Queen Mary's childhood, however, was spent at the White Lodge, Richmond. At an early age she showed a taste for the Fine Arts, particularly needlework. She was introduced to Court life at eighteen.

1891.—Betrothed to the Heir Presumptive, Queen Victoria's grandson, the Duke of Clarence.

1892.—On January 14 the Duke of Clarence died of influenza, which had developed within a week after Christmas.

1893.—Betrothal on May 3 to the Duke of York. The marriage took place on July 6 in St. James's Chapel, in the presence of Queen Victoria. On the balcony of Buckingham Palace the Queen led the Royal couple forward hand-in-hand to greet the cheering crowds. The honeymoon was spent at York Cottage, Sandringham.

1894 : June 23.—Prince Edward (later to become Edward VIII) was born at the White Lodge, Richmond. Queen Victoria attended the christening at the White Lodge three weeks later.

1895 : December 14.—Prince Albert (the future George VI) was born at York Cottage, Sandringham.

1897.—The year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. On April 25 Princess Mary (the Princess Royal) was born at Sandringham, Queen Mary's only daughter. In August the Duke and Duchess of York visited Ireland. The Duchess of Teck died on October 27.

1899.—In April the Duke and Duchess of York again toured Ireland, this time informally, with a round of country-house visits among friends. On their return they visited parts of Wales, including Carnarvon Castle, Llandudno and Llanberis.

1900 : January 21.—The death of Queen Mary's father, the Duke of Teck. On March 31 Prince Henry (the Duke of Gloucester) was born. Queen Victoria's illness developed towards the end of the year.

1901 : January 22.—The death of Queen Victoria. The new King Edward VII decided, however, that arrangements for the Duke and Duchess of York to visit Australia to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth should not be cancelled and they left England on March 15. On their return to England they were created Prince and Princess of Wales.

1902 : December 20.—The birth of Prince George (the late Duke of Kent). Owing to King Edward's illness the Coronation was postponed from June until August of the same year.

1903.—The Prince and Princess of Wales installed at Marlborough House, where, as Queen Mary, the Princess was to spend the last years of her life.

1904.—In the spring the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Austria, where they were the guests of the Emperor Francis Joseph at the Hofburg Palace.

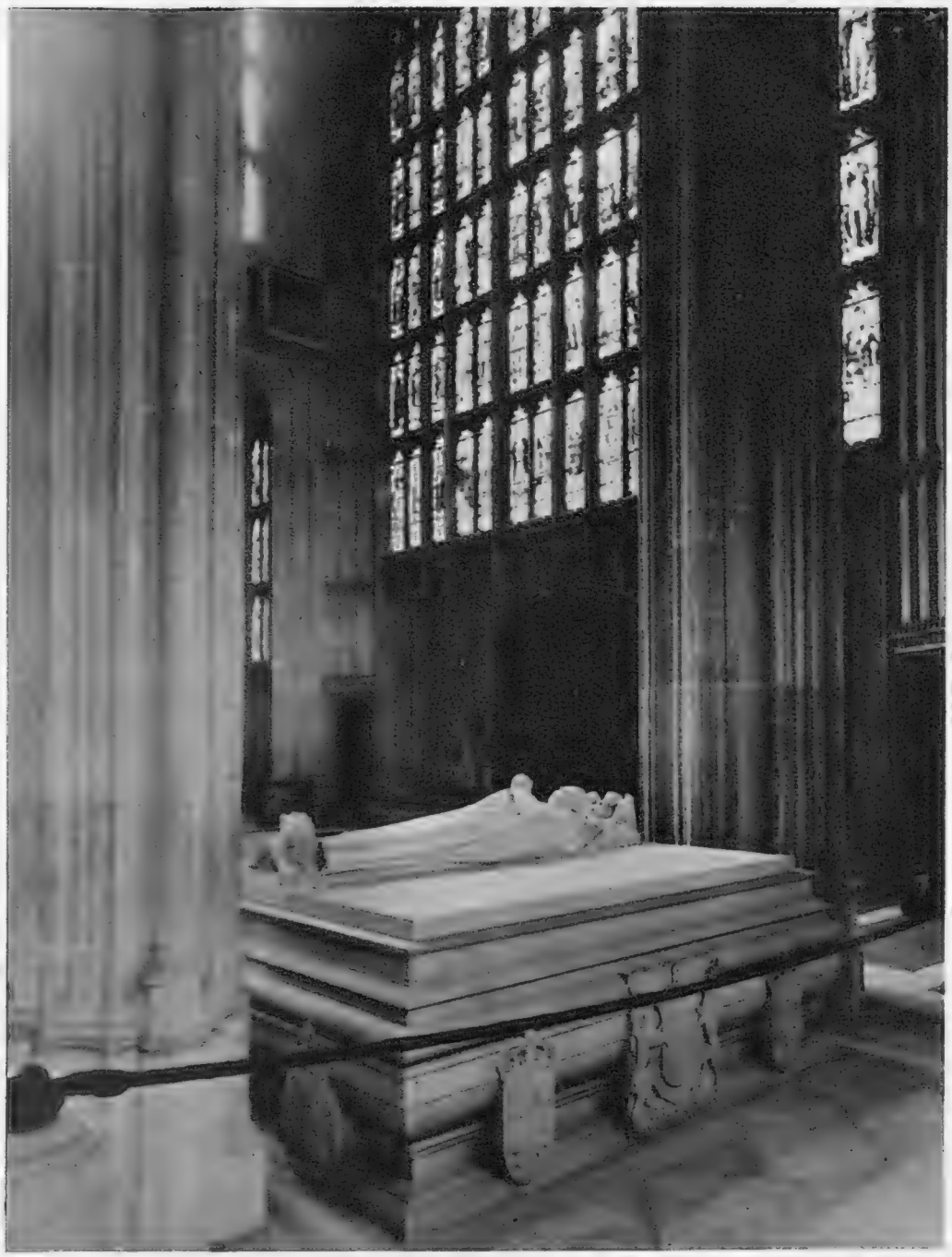
1905 : July 12.—The birth of Prince John. Later in the year the Royal couple sailed in the battleship *Renown* for a five-month tour of the Indian Empire, during which they travelled from the Khyber to Mysore, from Bombay to Burma.

1910 : May 6.—The death of Edward VII. The proclamation of King George V.

1911.—The Coronation of King George V and Queen Mary. In the same year Prince Edward was invested as Prince of Wales with full ceremonial at Carnarvon Castle. In November the King and Queen left on a tour of India, including the State Durbar on December 12.

1914-18.—The war years. Queen Mary performed invaluable work for the women's organisations, including the Queen's Work for Women Fund and Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, both founded in 1914. Throughout the war she maintained her practical philanthropy.

1919 : January 18.—Queen Mary's son, Prince John, died at the age of fourteen.



QUEEN MARY NOW LIES BESIDE KING GEORGE V IN THIS TOMB IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR: It stands in the second bay of the Nave of the Chapel, a fine example of the art of Sir William Reid Dick. King George V, who gave to his dynasty the name of the Royal House of Windsor, was laid to rest in St. George's Chapel in January 1936.

1921 : June 22.—The King and Queen visited Belfast to open the Northern Parliament. In the same year they visited the Channel Islands.

1922.—The marriage of Queen Mary's only daughter, Princess Mary, to Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood.

1923.—Betrothal of Prince Albert to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (the present Queen Mother), daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne; their marriage at Westminster Abbey on April 26.

1924 : April 23.—King and Queen visited Wembley to open the Empire Exhibition. King George's speech was broadcast by the B.B.C. from Savoy Hill.

1926 : April 21.—The birth of Princess Elizabeth (the future Queen Elizabeth II) at 17, Bruton Street, the London home of the Strathmores.

1928.—Queen Mary presided over the Council of Regency during the King's illness.

1929.—In February the King left Buckingham Palace for his convalescence at Bognor, returning to Windsor in May. With Queen Mary he attended a Thanksgiving Service for his recovery at Westminster Abbey.

1930 : August 21.—The birth of Princess Margaret Rose.

1934 : September 26.—Queen Mary launched the 81,000-ton Cunard-White Star liner that bears her name. On November 29 the Duke of Kent married Princess Marina in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of the King and Queen.

1935 : May 6.—The Silver Jubilee of King George and Queen Mary. The Queen took a heavy share of public duties during the national celebrations. On November 6 the Duke of Gloucester married Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch.

1936 : January 20.—The death of King George V. Edward VIII abdicated on December 11 after a national crisis in which Queen Mary took no public part. Queen Mary now returned to Marlborough House, but continued to appear at public ceremonies and became a frequent visitor to theatres and concerts.

1937 : May 12.—The Coronation in Westminster Abbey of George VI and Queen Elizabeth. On June 3 ex-King Edward, now Duke of Windsor, married Mrs. Ernest Simpson at Tours, in France.

1938.—King George and Queen Elizabeth visited France.

1939.—The outbreak of the Second World War. During the war years Queen Mary lived at Badminton, in Gloucestershire, returning to Marlborough House in 1945. Her son, the Duke of Kent, was killed on active service on August 25, 1942.

1947.—The King and Queen, with the two Princesses, embarked on H.M.S. *Vanguard* for their tour of South Africa. Princess Elizabeth was betrothed to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, son of the late Prince Andrew of Greece, on July 10, and Queen Mary attended the Royal wedding in Westminster Abbey on November 20.

1948 : November 14.—Birth of Queen Mary's first great-grandson, Prince Charles. In the same year the King and Queen celebrated their Silver Wedding. On November 23 it was announced that the King was suffering from an obstruction to the circulation of his right leg.

1949 : March 12.—An operation (lumbar sympathectomy) was carried out on the King.

1951.—In September the King underwent an operation for lung re-section. His condition thereafter rapidly improved and Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh left on their long and successful tour of Canada.

1952 : February 6.—While Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh were in Kenya, the King died suddenly at Sandringham. Queen Mary did not attend the funeral, watching the procession from a window of Marlborough House.

1953 : March 2.—The beginning of Queen Mary's illness, a recurrence of gastric trouble.

1953 : March 24.—Her death at Marlborough House. She would have been eighty-six in May.

Queen Mary in the Last Years

This Smiling Portrait of Her Majesty Recalls Her Unflagging Interest in the World Around Her in the Last Years of Her Busy Life

John Gore, writing in The Sphere of May 4, 1935, when Britain and the Commonwealth were celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the reign of King George V and Queen Mary, declared on that great occasion: "It may be said of Queen Mary that she created the part of Consort to a democratic Sovereign. No Queen in our history ever worked so hard for, or contributed so much to, the social and industrial welfare of the nation as a whole, irrespective of class or creed. She herself selected and concentrated on the duties which she considered should fall to her lot in the great partnership of service. The Queen's worth and efficiency were perhaps never more revealed than during the crisis of the King's illness when, in the discharge of public and State functions, and in carrying on her normal duties as wife, mother and Queen, she rose to great heights of courage, determination and kindliness and proved an inspiration alike to the Court, the Ministry and the public." That was a tribute from one who knew the Royal Family well. In the years after the death of King George V those same qualities which she displayed in the years on the Throne were at the service of the people. Queen Mary had no intention of giving herself up to the exclusivity of widowhood, and during the closing years of her life she maintained a round of public engagements that was truly remarkable for a woman of her years. This picture, taken at a charity film show, will always call to mind those final years of activity which set the seal upon a life of service.

The Life-Story of Queen Mary

THE YEARS AFTER THE DEATH OF KING GEORGE V

QUEEN MARY WITH HER BACHELOR SON, KING EDWARD VIII, ARRIVES FOR THE CENOTAPH SERVICE ON NOVEMBER 11, 1936 : This was the first Armistice Day ceremony of the new reign, and King Edward VIII, who had so often represented his father in the past, led the nation in its tribute to the fallen. A month later the world was to hear the news of the King's abdication and of the accession of King George VI. In this time of great national crisis Queen Mary bore herself, as ever, with queenly dignity.

DRIVING ALONG THE MALL TO THE HORSE GUARDS PARADE TO SEE THE TROOPING THE COLOUR CEREMONY IN 1938 : Queen Mary with Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret. She appeared on many public occasions with her granddaughters in the first days of the reign of King George VI, the second of her sons.

A VISIT TO A MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR : Queen Mary talking with a member of the Queen's Own Regiment of Canada in the course of a tour made in 1941. At the time Queen Mary was living at Badminton, home of the Duke of Beaufort, and there she spent the war years.

QUEEN MARY HOLDING HER GREAT-GRANDSON, PRINCE CHARLES, DUKE OF CORNWALL : Her Majesty with the Prince at Buckingham Palace after the christening on December 15, 1948. The baby Prince was wearing the historic christening robes of white silk and Honiton lace which Queen Mary lent to Princess Elizabeth for the occasion. They were first used by Queen Victoria's children.

TOURING THE SOUTH BANK AT THE START OF THE FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN IN 1951 : Queen Mary was accompanied by her daughter, the Princess Royal. She did not walk all the way round the Exhibition site, but was only willing to accept the offer of a wheel-chair after some exercise. Queen Mary was then within three weeks of her eighty-fourth birthday. Neither physical age nor personal sorrow, it seemed, could quench her inexhaustible activity.

A Royal Anthology—1910 to 1936:

THE PATTERN OF EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF QUEEN MARY

As Recorded in the Pages of "The Sphere"

Glancing back through the files of "The Sphere" across half-a-century of history, the record of Royal events follows a familiar pattern, even amid the changing circumstances of the day; but it is not altogether an unchanging pattern except in the very nature of the burden that Royalty is called upon to bear. It is only that Kings and Queens and Princes fly in planes increasingly, they speak to wider audiences, and they are more frequently in the forefront of the public mind as each decade advances. Here in these pages is an anthology of the activities of Queen Mary in the reign of King George V, to whom she was the model Consort. This is not intended to be a connected narrative. The anthology shows the pattern of the lives of the King and Queen as they were lived publicly during a reign of intense activity and characterised by intensive devotion to duty on the part of two very human people who served the nation and the Commonwealth so tirelessly.

THE CORONATION VISIT TO IRELAND IN 1911: King George V and Queen Mary driving through the streets of the city of Dublin. In that year Coronation visits were paid to Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and it was at the end of the year that the newly-crowned King and Queen left for India and the Durbar.

1911.—July: King George and Queen Mary in Ireland.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, landed at Kingstown on Saturday, July 8. They were met by the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Aberdeen, and the Royal procession of four carriages, in the first of which were the King and Queen and their two children, proceeded from Kingstown through Monkstown and Blackrock into the very heart of Dublin, the crowd being more dense and enthusiastic in the judgment of all eye-witnesses than has ever hitherto been known. The King received a deputation at Kingstown and another at Balls Bridge. At Dublin Castle the Viceroy, the Earl of Aberdeen, handed the sword of State, the symbol of office, to the King, who handed it back to him.

After lunching at the Castle the King and Queen drove to the new Royal College of Science in Upper Merrion Street, which has been erected at the cost of £200,000. Here the King received a gold key from Sir George Holmes. Thence the Royal party visited Trinity College, and after Trinity College there was a drive through Phœnix Park, where the races were attended. At six o'clock they visited Lord Iveagh's play-centre, where there is accommodation for 1,000 children of the poorer classes.

On the Sunday they attended a service in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and in the afternoon visited Maynooth College. Then they visited the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham. On Monday Their Majesties attended Leopardstown Races and received addresses from 130 separate organisations. The King held his first Irish Levée in the Throne-room in Dublin Castle. In the evening there was a State banquet and an investiture of Lord Kitchener and Lord Shaftesbury as Knights of St. Patrick in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. On Tuesday the King and Queen inspected the Royal Irish Constabulary in the grounds of the Vice-regal Lodge, and in the afternoon they attended a great garden party, holding a Court in the evening at Dublin Castle. On Wednesday, July 12, Their Majesties left Ireland.

THE CYNOSURE OF INDIA'S PEOPLE—THE PRESENTATION OF THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN-EMPRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF DELHI ON DECEMBER 12, 1911: From the balcony of the old fort in the Imperial city they were acclaimed by their Indian subjects.

1911.—July: King George and Queen Mary in Wales.

The King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, concluded their visit to Wales last Sunday, and left Plas Machynlleth on Monday for Edinburgh to complete the last stage of the Royal tour of the United Kingdom.

The site of the great new National Library of Wales, of which the King laid the foundation-stone last Saturday, is on the summit of a lofty hill overlooking the entire town and the wide sweep of Cardigan Bay beyond. It was a journey up steep steps filled with people from all parts of Wales. There were two foundation-stones, each a block of grey English granite weighing 2½ tons, one for the King and the other for the Queen—the latter called a memorial stone. In copper caskets under the stones were a set of George V coins, copies of the inscriptions on the stones printed on vellum, the Charter of the National Library, various portraits, *The Times* of July 14, containing an account of the Investiture of the Prince, and the Investiture Medal.

The King and Queen performed the stone-laying ceremonies with extreme care with the aid of jewelled trowels of silver, ivory and gold, a spirit-level of walnut and silver and walnut mallets.

1911.—December: The Delhi Durbar.

In a State carriage, with a canopy and the Royal umbrella . . . and drawn by four horses with outriders, their Majesties, wearing their crowns and attended by a bodyguard, drove to the scene where two amphitheatres had been erected for the ceremony. In the arena between the two amphitheatres a large canopied dais had been set up with two great throne chairs on it. The roof of the canopy was of crimson velvet lined with rich silk and supported by sixteen gilded pillars, and the thrones were raised 20 ft. above the ground, with flights of marble steps up to them.

In the smaller amphitheatre the Indian princes, rajas and chiefs were seated, while in the larger, facing the thrones, were the officers of State, privileged persons of high rank and distinguished visitors. Drawn up in the arena were 20,000 troops representing every branch of the Durbar army, while the teeming populace, rank behind rank, in serried rows, and numbering probably 100,000 souls or more, covered the arena as far as the eye could see.

In keeping with the importance of the event was the magnificence of the robes worn by the two chief personages in that great gallery of stately magnificence when Indian prince vied with Indian prince in gorgeousness of attire.

His Majesty wore a robe of Imperial purple mantled with ermine over a surcoat of purple, with satin breeches and silk stockings. Around his neck were the collars of the Order of the Garter and the Star of India, while on his breast blazed the Star of the Indian Order itself. On his head was the Imperial Crown, its cap of purple velvet turned up with ermine, while round it glistened a band of diamonds relieved with large emeralds and sapphires with rubies in the centre.

Similarly mantled in Imperial purple, edged with ermine and bordered with gold braid, was the Queen-Empress, fitting Lady for the Lord of that stately scene. Her dress was of white satin, embroidered with a design in which gold roses were mingled with the Thistle and the Shamrock, emblems of the three great divisions of Great Britain, and bordered with lotus flowers. Like her Imperial spouse, Her Majesty wore the Orders of the Garter and the Crown of India, the Star of which was also embroidered on the front of her dress, which was further adorned with a diamond and emerald necklace and richly-jewelled brooches.

The ceremony began when Sir Henry McMahon, as Master of the Ceremonies, asked permission to open the Durbar. This having been accorded, Sir Henry commanded the Delhi Herald, General Peyton, to read the proclamation announcing His Majesty's Coronation.

Wearing a tabard bearing at back and front the Royal Standard, and accompanied by the assistant Herald, Malik Umar Hayat Khan, a Punjab magnate, the General had ridden into the arena followed by twelve British and as many Indian trumpeters, all mounted on white horses and sounding a stirring fanfare as they came. At a given spot marked by a flagstaff they had divided, and wheeling right and left had trotted round the smaller amphitheatre to meet before the throne in waiting for this moment.

Wheeling to face the troops and the people the Herald read the document in a far-carrying voice and was followed by the assistant Herald, who read it in Urdu translation.

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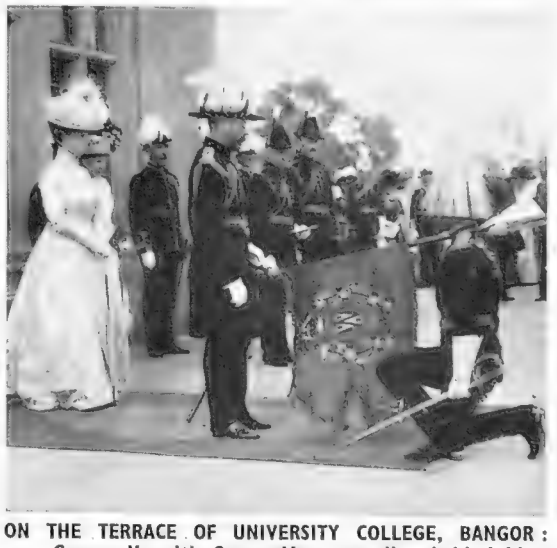


ON THE TERRACE OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BANGOR: George V, with Queen Mary standing behind him, presents the guidon to the Shropshire Yeomanry during the Coronation Year visit to Wales.

A ROYAL ANTHOLOGY

(*Concluded from previous page*)

As the words died away the trumpeters blared forth—in introduction to the playing by the massed bands of the National Anthem, whose first notes called the troops to the "present" and the great gathering of princes and lesser folk to their feet.

Cannon roared in the distance. An Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired in three divisions each marked by a *feu de joie* fired by the troops outside the amphitheatre. It rang through the camps to the Sovereign's pavilions beneath the ridge. Across the clear air, the white smoke drifting from the guns added an unexpected touch of beauty to the magnificence of the scene. After each rattle of the musketry the bands played a few bars of the great "God Save the King," and when the salute was ended, the National Anthem was played right through. After His Majesty's address homage was done to him first by Lord Hardinge, as Governor-General, no longer able to use the title of Viceroy, as the King-Emperor was present, *in propria persona*, who kissed his Sovereign's hand. He was followed by his Council in a line with the Commander-in-Chief, also a member of the Council, a pace or two in advance, who saluted his Sovereign, and with the others made reverence. The Government of India constituted by those officials gave place to the ruling chiefs headed by the Nizam of Hyderabad, followed by the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharajas of Mysore and Kashmir, who were succeeded by other princes and the grim tribal chiefs.

THE WIDOWED QUEEN MARY FOLLOWS IN THE FUNERAL OF KING GEORGE V : The Queen Mother in deepest mourning passing through the streets of Windsor, en route to St. George's Chapel, where the King, her husband, was laid to rest.

1919.—The Queen at Deptford.

At the end of last week Queen Mary visited the Rachel McMillan Baby Camp at Deptford, which looks after the welfare of about 100 poor children from the surrounding mean streets. Some of them are only a few months old, but the ages of the majority are between two and eight. When the Queen arrived the ordinary life of the camp was in full swing; some of the babies were asleep, others sitting up in their cots, while their elders by a few years were having tea in the spacious, open-sided room in which their time is passed.

Most of the little people in the camp were too young to realise the honour done to them by the august lady who talked to them and pushed their rocking-horse for them, and were not in the least shy. The Queen visited the separate parts of the camp on foot, passing through an enthusiastic throng of mothers and children, and saw the clinics and discussed with Dr. Dudley Burney, who is in charge, the great benefits which the open-air life of the camp confers upon the children.

In addition to the camp children, a large number of the children from the elementary schools in the neighbourhood also come to the clinic for treatment. There is a dental clinic and an eye clinic, also a cleansing station, all of which were seen by the Queen.

1934.—Queen Mary's Preparations for the Duke of Kent's Wedding.

Naturally the Queen is concerned to ensure that those who come to London to see her son married shall find everything run smoothly, and no detail has been allowed to escape her notice. Frequent consultations with Sir Derek Keppel (Master of the King's Household), interviews with the Palace housekeeper, the King's chef, linen-room maids, and other important members of the household "below stairs" have occupied the Queen's little spare time to the full. Bed linen, flowers, table decorations and the menus are just a few of the scores of minor details which have been her special concern.

For the first time since 1914, Buckingham Palace is to shelter three Kings and Queens—King George and Queen Mary, the King and Queen of Denmark, and the King and Queen of Norway—in addition to Princess Marina's parents, Prince and Princess Nicolas of Greece, and a host of minor Royalties, so that plans and preparations are on the grand scale. Each of the foreign Royal couples must, by tradition, occupy a separate suite of rooms, with a blue-coated Page of the Presence and two footmen in scarlet and gold.

The room set aside by the Queen for her future daughter-in-law is a pleasant, lofty apartment on the principal corridor, which runs along the front of the Palace on the first floor. It is decorated in quiet taste, and its long windows overlook the Mall and the trees of St. James's Park, with the towers and domes of Whitehall as background.

Three big parties have been arranged at Buckingham Palace, besides an afternoon party at St. James's, when the wedding presents will be on view. Besides the wedding breakfast, the King and Queen are giving two dinner-parties, one to seventy-six guests on the night of November 26, when the foreign Royalties are due to arrive, and the other on the next night, as a preliminary to a State reception to 800 men and women, at which Princess Marina will make her official debut in London society.

For both these parties the Queen has chosen the menus herself from suggestions put forward by the King's chef, as she has done for the wedding breakfast itself. This last will be a simple meal, with no more than four courses, but the Royal chef has created special dishes to honour the day, each named after the bride or bridegroom. One hundred and twenty guests have been invited, and to enable them to sit in comfort the breakfast will be served in two rooms—the Ball Supper Room and the State Dining-room.

Princess Marina and her parents are due to arrive in England on Wednesday, November 21, but before they set foot on English soil every item of the great State pageant, from order of procession at Westminster Abbey to the position of the gold salt-cellars on the wedding-breakfast tables, will have been settled.

1936.—The Widowed Queen.

Queen Mary, who for so long and so faithfully worked in such unity with our late lamented Sovereign and contributed in such large measure to the greatness of his reign, was referred to in glowing terms by Mr. Baldwin in his broadcast speech after the King's death. "... It often seems to me," he said, "that in a married life so perfect, so happy as theirs was, there has to come that inevitable day when one is taken and the other left, and one of the two has to continue the pilgrimage to the end alone. There are millions of hands which, if they could reach the Queen, would be stretched out to her and tears of sympathy be shed with her, and it must be some comfort to her, though we cannot tell her that, to know of that feeling, and she must know it from the events of that wonderful Jubilee summer.

"But may not this be a comfort to her as it has been a comfort to others that, after all, the one who is left is really carrying the cross for the one who has gone before? If she were not suffering to-day, he would be, and she is bearing what might have been his sorrow for him; and I cannot help feeling that with a King, knowing how lonely the high places of the world are, and knowing that he has no one but his wife with whom he might have really intimate converse—I tremble to think what it might have been for him had he been alone in his awful task with no voice by him to cheer, to comfort, and to encourage. We are thankful indeed to feel that even in her sorrow Queen Mary is spared to the people who love her, and I am sure that all will show her how close she is to their hearts."

1936.—Queen Mary and the Abdication; Her Meeting with Edward VIII.

It must have been a meeting which mother and son will never forget. It would be improper, indeed one dare not endeavour, to conceive what may have taken place. But the meeting does reveal that it was one of the most poignant moments in what must have been a grievous week to Queen Mary.

As we have suffered distress, what must her distress not have been?

Throughout this time, indeed, with hurried comings and goings, with rumours and alarms, and with statement following thick on statement, amid all the confusion, there stands out an unforgettable figure—a figure, erect, dignified, kindly, benign. The figure of the Queen, going about her ways as though she were determined to show that calamity of country, and personal distress of mind, may be borne with supreme and touching dignity; duty is still duty for a Queen.

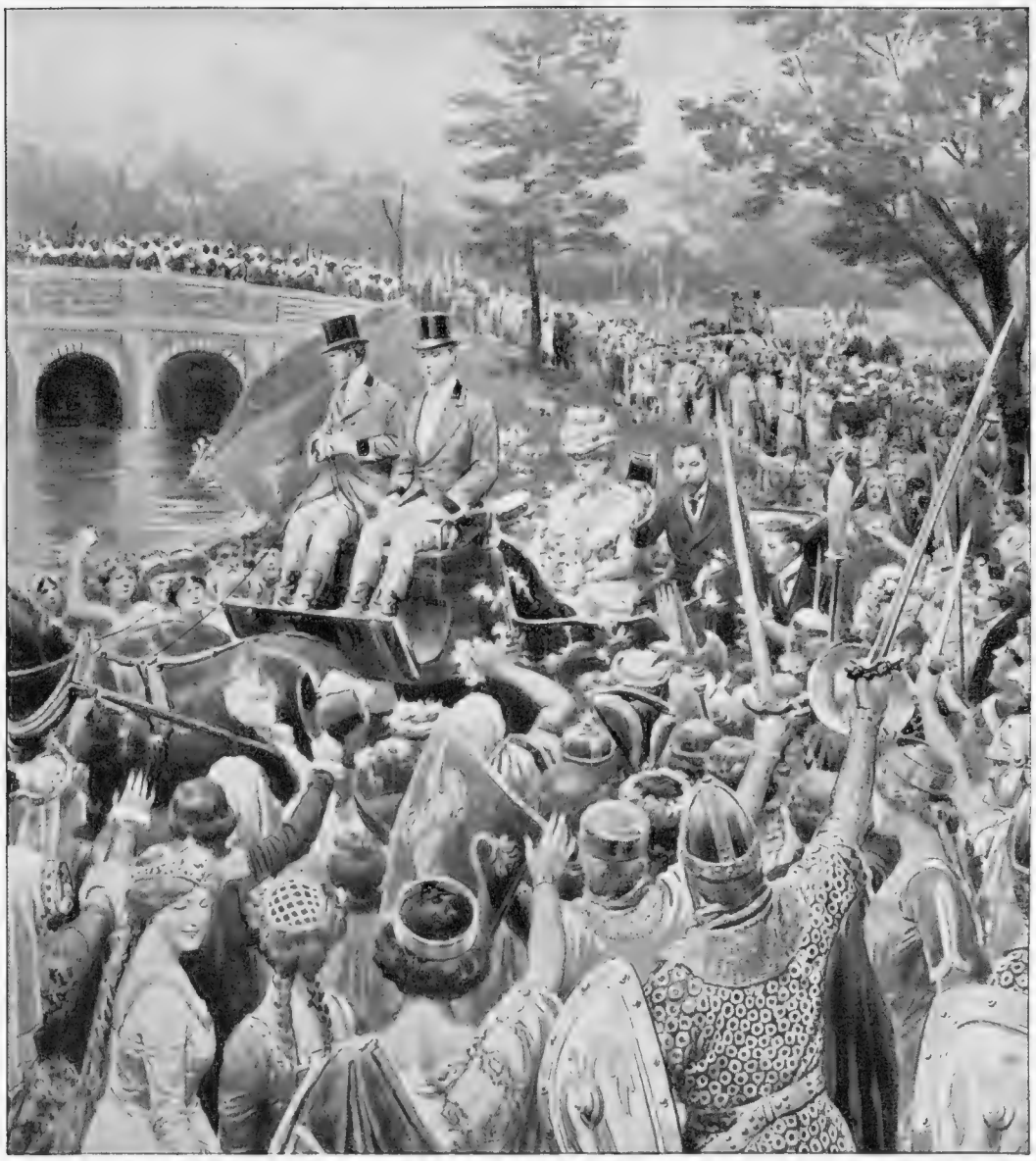
Now think on this. On December 3 the King went to see his Royal mother at Marlborough House. On that day it was just possible that he could see her. The more fevered days were still to come. Again we dare not dwell on what might have taken place. Yet on that sad day the Queen passed out of the gates of Marlborough House through a silent little crowd—a silence which was of sympathy—and she acknowledged their silence with a slight inclination of the head. She sat erect, serene, a quiet smile upon her lips. She gave no sign of what must have been passing in her mind or of the heaviness in her heart.

She drove to the Crystal Palace to see the ruins left by the great fire. There she spent a long time with Sir Frank Buckland, walking from spot to spot, chatting quietly and lightly, recalling scenes which she had witnessed at the Crystal Palace, recalling happier days. And never from first to last was her serenity shaken. She moved and spoke like an untroubled Queen, and the wonder of her remained among those to whom she had talked, long after her departure.

Indeed, if you study the record of her week—that terrible week—it reads from the pages of the *Court Circular* as though she were proceeding quietly on her customary social round. Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught lunched with her. She went to tea with Queen Ena of Spain. And then, oh, wonderful woman, oh, wonderful Queen, she went shopping—shopping for Christmas. Surely no soldier ever "carried on" with greater calm or heroism in the face of unhappy odds.

And one must remember, too, that Her Majesty is but fresh from the grief of the loss of her husband. And now, while His Majesty King George V rests in death, her eldest son the King must rest his head beyond his native land. It is difficult to imagine a greater double tragedy for Queen Mary. It must have been in the minds of the people who stood so silently at the gates of Marlborough House as she passed in and out seemingly upon her normal ways.

ON THE WAY FROM THE CENOTAPH WITH HER ELDEST SON, KING EDWARD VIII : Queen Mary had seen the King lead the nation in tribute to the fallen. Walking behind Queen Mary, top-hat in hand, was Sir John Simon, the present Lord Simon. The Duke and Duchess of York and the Duke of Kent walked behind.



MAY 1911—KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY, MAKING THEIR SECOND ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON SINCE THEIR ACCESSION, ARE PELTED WITH FLOWERS BY LONDONERS OF OLDEN TIME AT THE PAGEANT GROUND AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM: Over 12,000 performers in the Festival of Empire, wearing costumes of varying periods, gathered round the King and Queen when they appeared in their carriage after driving seven miles from Buckingham Palace. Kings and queens and peasant maids, cardinals, clowns and courtiers made up this historic medley, which was recorded for THE SPHERE by Fortunino Matania.

IN GOOD QUEEN MARY'S DAYS

A Six-page Section Showing Aspects of Her Public Life as Recorded by Special "Sphere" Artists

In the days when commercial photography was in its infancy, THE SPHERE recorded most of the great Royal events of the period in drawings made specially for the occasions by SPHERE artists, most notable among them being Fortunino Matania and Eduardo Matania.

On behalf of THE SPHERE Fortunino Matania travelled far and wide recording his vivid impressions. The greater part of his finest work covers the reign of King George V; much of it recording the life-story and activities of his Consort, Queen Mary. Mr. Matania went out to India at the end of 1911 after he had set down the brilliant scenes of the Coronation year, the Royal journeys through England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. In India he saw the magnificence of the Durbar ceremonial, and gave his impressions of those great moments in the Durbar amphitheatre when the heralds proclaimed the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress. He recorded, too, the magnificence of the State entry into Delhi.

In the First World War much of Matania's work was done upon the Western Front, but he still remained an indefatigable recorder of the Royal round, and when victory came, the pages of THE SPHERE still glowed with his contributions.

As the reign neared its end, there came the drama of the Silver Jubilee, with King George and Queen Mary driving to St. Paul's for the Service of Thanksgiving on a morning of sunshine and unforgettable enthusiasm. Mr. Matania was there at work beneath the dome of St. Paul's, setting down with incredible swiftness his impressions of the King and his Consort, of the people around them and of all that passed on that day of days in Royal history. Mr. Matania's records are much-prized historical documents, and the only regret is that so much of his original work was destroyed when THE SPHERE offices were razed to the ground in London's blitz.

On this and the following pages is a cavalcade of Royal drawings which serve to show how Mr. Matania and other SPHERE artists gave a sense of permanence to the great moments of a remarkable reign, but they show, too, that it was not always the major events that attracted our artists, and some of the more intimate studies of King George and Queen Mary (driving through London in their new Daimler; being pelted with flowers at the Crystal Palace) were most happily conceived.

JUNE 1911—KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY PAY A ROUND OF VISITS IN LONDON BEFORE THE CORONATION: Their Majesties in the Royal Daimler in which they made a number of calls to ensure all was in readiness for their guests.

A CORONATION VISIT TO THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE: In this drawing, which appeared in "The Sphere" of July 1, 1911, Fortunino Matania recorded the scene as the King and Queen and their 100 guests attended a special gala performance.

In Good Queen Mary's Days

The PAGEANTRY of CORONATION YEAR, 1911: As Recorded in "The Sphere

JUNE 29, 1911—KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY AT THE GUILDHALL IN THE CITY OF LONDON AFTER THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: This w the occasion of the third progress of the King and Queen through London after the Coronation, and in this picture Fortunino Matania recorded the scene at t High Table as Grace was said by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Randall Davidson), who is seen standing in the foreground on the right. The Lord May Alderman Sir T. Vezey Strong, is standing in the foreground on the left. On the King's right hand are the Crown Princess of Sweden and the Prince of Wal

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY KNEEL IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: Their Majesties at the Service of Thanksgiving which took place in London on the occasion of their third progress through the capital after the Coronation. This drawing was made by Eduard Matania, who contributed frequently to "The Sphere."

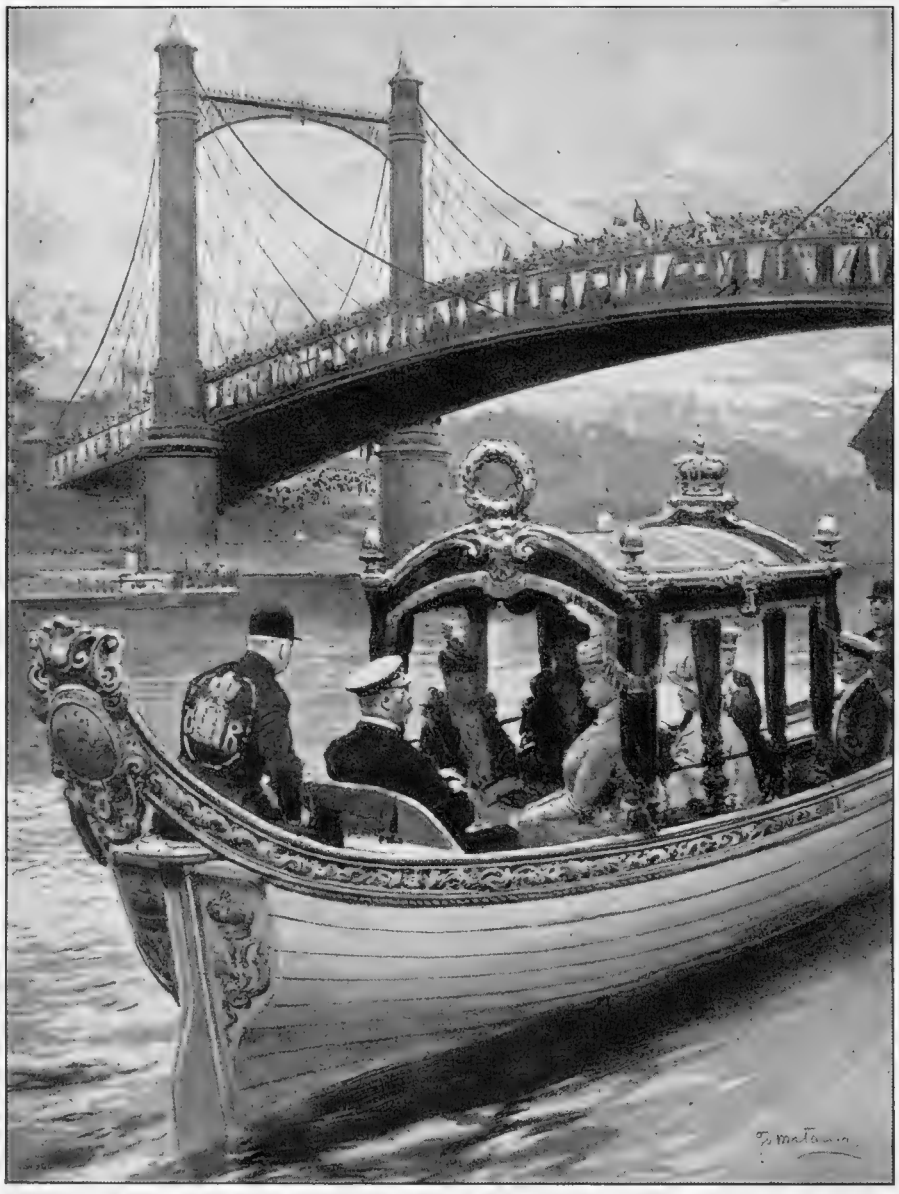
KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY IN THE CHAPEL AT MAYNOOTH: The College Maynooth, training-place of Irishmen in the Roman Catholic priesthood, w visited by Their Majesties during their Irish tour, which followed the Coronati

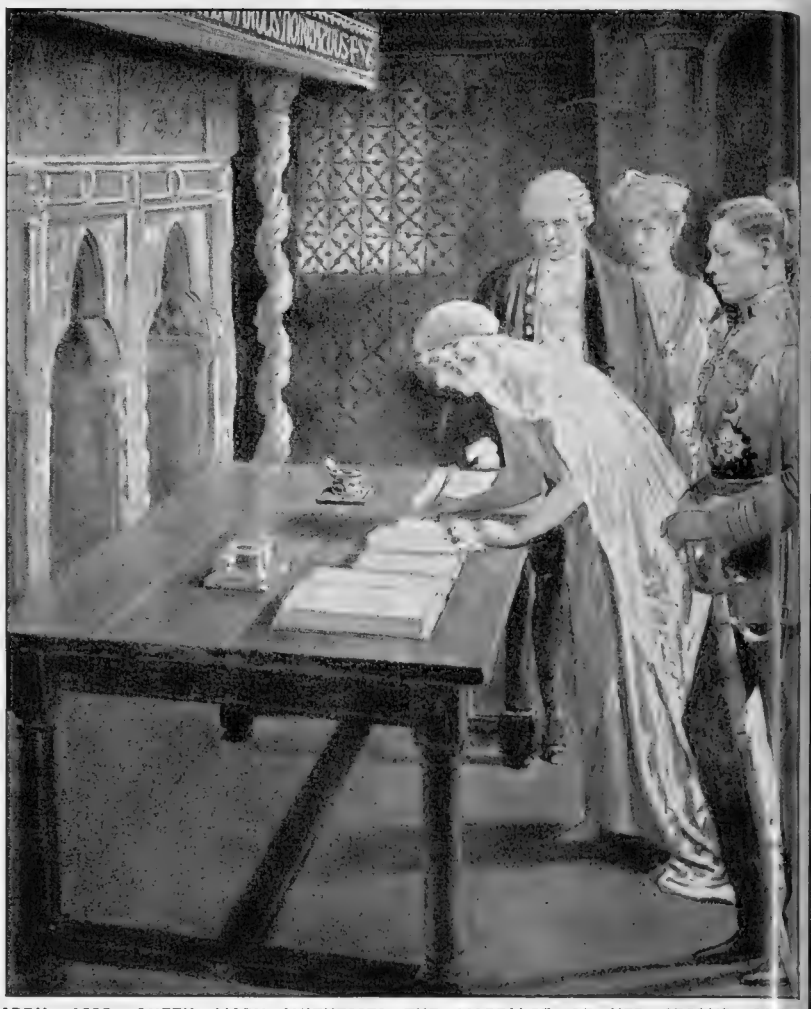
QUEEN MARY LOOKS ON AS HER ELDEST SON, PRINCE EDWARD, IS INVESTED WITH THE INSIGNIA OF HIS HISTORIC OFFICE AT CARNARVON CASTLE: Here "The Sphere" artist records the historic moment as King George V placed the coronet on the bowed head of the young Prince after previously throwing the mantle over the shoulders of his son. Last of all, the King put in the Prince's hand the golden verge; and then the newly-proclaimed Prince of Wales repeated the pledge to his Principality. From every corner of Wales people flocked to Carnarvon for the Investiture, which coincided with the Coronation tour of Wales.

THE ROYAL CORONATION YEAR TOUR OF SCOTLAND—A NOVEL PRESENTATION TO QUEEN MARY AT PARKHEAD FORGE: A little girl with a bouquet is carried towards Her Majesty on one of the shining steel slings operated by one of Parkhead's 100-ton cranes. The bouquet was bought with pennies supplied by employees of Parkhead, the great armament factory. *On right*—A MEMORY OF THE WAR YEARS: King George and Queen Mary entering St. Paul's Cathedral on July 6, 1918, to attend the service on the occasion of their silver wedding. Queen Alexandra is seen walking behind the King and Queen.

In Good Queen Mary's Days

ROYAL MARRIAGES; VICTORY PAGEANT; SILVER JUBILEE DAY

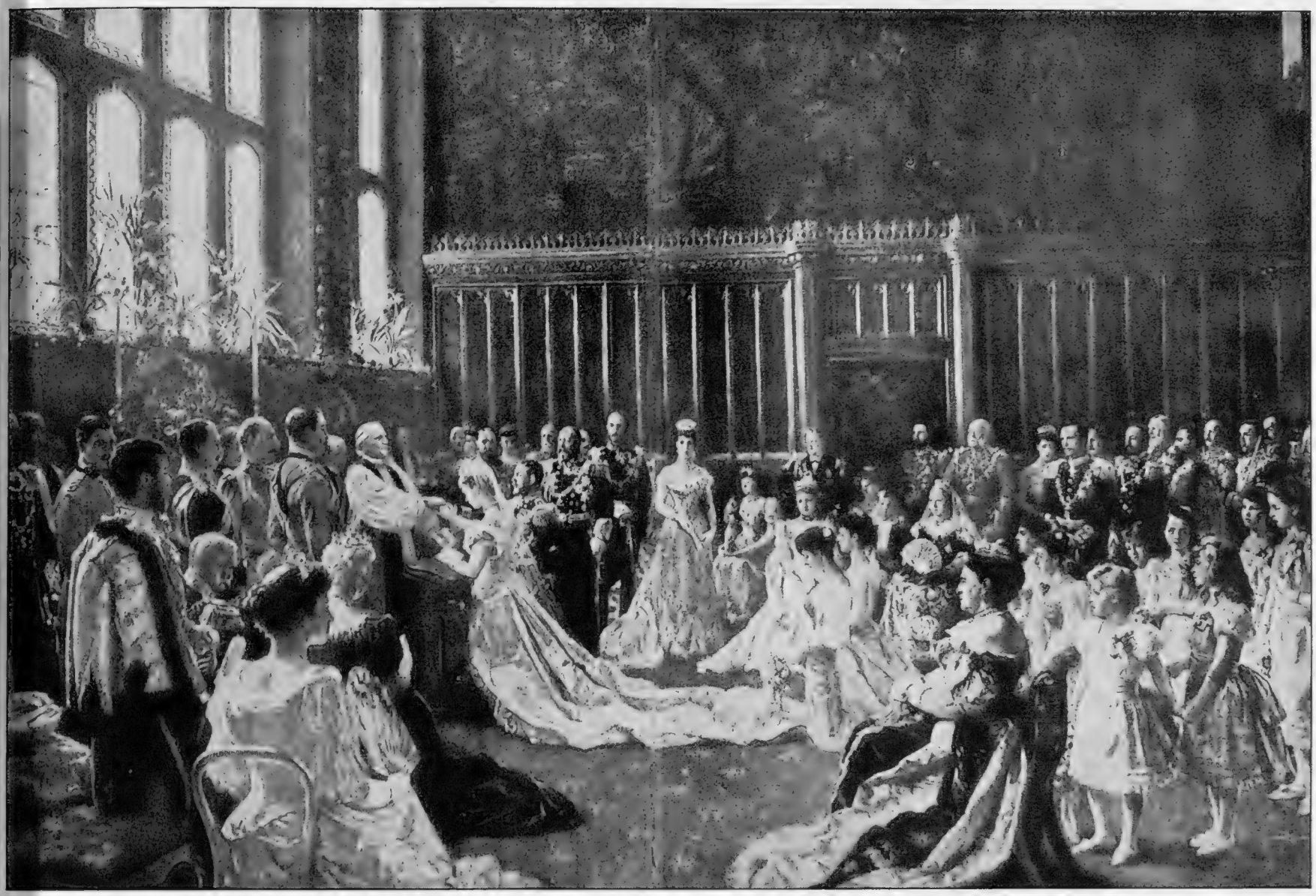




APRIL 1923—QUEEN MARY WITNESSES THE MARRIAGE OF HER SECOND SON, DUKE OF YORK: The Queen stands by as the Duchess of York, Consort of future King George VI, signs the register in the Sacrarium of Westminster Abb

On left—
1919—BY ROYAL BARGE TO CHELSEA: King George, Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra arriving at Cadogan Pier after witnessing the Victory Year River Pageant.

Below—
1935—ON THE THRESHOLD OF ST. PAU King George and Queen Mary arriving the Cathedral for the Thanksgiving Se on the occasion of their Silver Jubi



IN "THE SPHERE'S" SILVER JUBILEE ISSUE OF MAY 4, 1935, WE LOOKED BACK ACROSS THE YEARS TO THE MARRIAGE OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY IN ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL ON JULY 6, 1893: This vivid impression of the ceremony was the work of L. Tuxen, of Copenhagen, conjuring up the day when the Duke of York took as his bride the beautiful Princess May, daughter of the Duke of Teck. In the picture the artist shows the Duke and his bride kneeling before the Archbishop of Canterbury, and standing beside them is the familiar figure of King Edward (then Prince of Wales). Queen Victoria is seen seated behind the trainbearers. Behind Queen Victoria is the Duke of Cambridge, grandson of George III.

SILVER JUBILEE 1935—LEAVING ST. PAUL'S FOR THE HOMEWARD DRIVE: After the solemn Service of Thanksgiving on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of King George's reign a service in which the Commonwealth and Empire were able to share through the medium of wireless, King George and Queen Mary proceeded to the West Door of the Cathedral, where the crowds waiting patiently in the almost overpowering sunshine gave them yet another ovation as they stepped into their carriages for the return journey to Buckingham Palace. Following the King and Queen down the aisle of St. Paul's were the Prince of Wales, the Queen of Norway, the Duke and Duchess of York and the Duke and Duchess of Kent

In Good Queen Mary's Days

Thanksgiving Beneath the Great Dome of St. Paul's

MAY 1935—THE CLIMAX OF THE SILVER JUBILEE: In this drawing, so photographically perfect in all its detail, Fortunino Matania, the noted artist whose work was for so long a feature of "The Sphere," reconstructed the scene of splendour in St. Paul's Cathedral during the Thanksgiving on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the reign of King George V. On many occasions in the reign Their Majesties attended divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral, and it was fitting enough that this week, as the nation and the Commonwealth mourned the passing of Queen Mary, that the great Cathedral should have been chosen for the memorial service which was open to all. An account of the memorial service will be given by John May in next week's issue of "The Sphere."

THE REST OF THE NEWS : A Record of Other Events During the Week of Mourning

KING HAAKON OF NORWAY AND KING GUSTAV ADOLF OF SWEDEN DRIVE THROUGH STOCKHOLM : The two Kings seen as they passed along the processional route from the Central Station at Stockholm to the Royal Castle. Three thousand men from the Stockholm Garrison were on parade, lining the entire route, and jet aircraft flew over the procession. King Haakon, who stayed at the Castle as King Gustav Adolf's personal guest, was greeted by Queen Louise—sister of Admiral Lord Mountbatten—in the parade gallery of the Castle, where the Royal guards appeared in the uniforms of earlier days.

KING HAAKON'S VISIT TO SWEDEN

The King of Norway Spends Three Days as the Guest of King Gustav Adolf

THE TWO KINGS DRIVE SIDE BY SIDE : King Gustav Adolf of Sweden (right) and King Haakon seen as they drove to the Royal Castle from the Central Station at Stockholm. After luncheon on the day of his arrival, King Haakon received the heads of Diplomatic Missions, and in the evening at the dinner given by King Gustav Adolf, the speeches of the Kings were relayed to the Swedish and Norwegian peoples.

KING HAAKON WITH HIS HOST AND HOSTESS : The Norwegian King with King Gustav Adolf and Queen Louise at the Royal Castle in Stockholm at the start of the visit.

MR. MALENKOV, THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, SPEAKING FR THE ROSTRUM AT A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET IN MOSCOW, WHEN REITERATED HIS POLICY OF "PEACEFUL MEANS": Seated at a desk in the left backgro are (from left to right) Krushchev, Beria, Molotov and Bulganin. Immedia behind them are Kaganovitch and Mikoyan. At the desk in the background, on right, are Voroshilov, Saburov and Shvernik, with Pervukhin sitting behind. These are all members of the ten-man Præsidium except Shvernik, who is an alternative member. In the row immediately behind the rostrum are the Chairmen of the Council of Nationalities and the Council of the Union with their Deputy Chairmen. In his speech, Mr. Malenkov said that there were no controversial issues—including those with the United States—that could not be solved by peaceful means. The Soviet policy of peace, he said, was based on respect for the rights of other countries and on observation of the norms of international law. Mr. Malenkov particularly emphasised Soviet adherence to all treaties.

WOMEN DEPUTIES OF THE TURKMEN REPUBLIC LISTENING TO THEIR NEW LEADERS IN MOSCOW: They were among the many hundreds of peasant leaders who were present when Mr. Malenkov was confirmed in office.

Foreign News In Pictures

A Survey of Events on Three Continents

MR. ZAPOTOCKY, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR IN THE COURTYARD OF PRAGUE CASTLE DURING HIS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARA AFTER HIS ELECTION: Mr. Zapotocky was the only nominee for the office of President when the National Assembly met to appoint a successor to the late Presid Gottwald. In acknowledging his election, he promised that he would never forget the class from which he came. Finally he declared: "Only with the help of dilig workers in all branches of our economy can we build our new Republic, turning it into a country that would not only be a paradise to look at, but a paradise in fac

THE POPE ADDRESSES A GREAT CROWD FROM THE BALCONY OF THE BASILICA OF ST. PETER'S : This was the Pope's first appearance on the celebrated balcony since his recent illness, and provided further evidence that His Holiness is now resuming all his normal activities. On this occasion he blessed 50,000 smallholders gathered in the Piazza below. Some of the smallholders came dressed in their regional costumes. They had been attending a conference in Rome. Three days before this picture was taken the Pope held an audience in the Hall of Benedictions, receiving 8,000 persons, among whom were 3,000 adult pupils of Italian evening schools.

THE GREAT THRONG ON THE PIAZZA AS THE POPE APPEARED ON THE BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE HIS ILLNESS : The crowd was estimated to be 50,000 strong when His Holiness addressed the smallholders who had flocked into Rome for their conference. Later in the day the smallholders were addressed by the Minister of Agriculture, Signor Fanfani, and also by the Italian Premier, Signor de Gasperi.

THE ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR RECEIVES THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION : Haile Selassie conferring at his Palace in Addis Ababa with Mr. Eugene R. Black. The Bank President was making a four-day visit to Ethiopia, a member country in the World Banks Association.

ADLAI STEVENSON ON HIS WORLD TOUR : The American Democratic leader being fitted with a U.S. Navy immersion suit and a Mae West life-jacket as he prepared for a flight from Seoul, the capital of the Republic of Korea, to the carrier *Oriskany*, which was lying off the Korean coast. On the right is the pilot of the U.S. Navy dive-bomber which took Stevenson out to the carrier. While in Korea Mr. Stevenson visited the western front, and actually watched troops of the United States Second Division going into action. Three shells fired by Chinese artillery units exploded on a hill where Mr. Stevenson was standing, the closest landing 350 yards from his position. Mr. Stevenson also visited South Korean troops in training while he was in the peninsula, and he afterwards referred to the "unbeatable spirit of the Korean Army."

EX-QUEEN NARRIMAN OF EGYPT, NOW PLAIN NARRIMAN SADEK, LEAVES A PLANE IN CAIRO ON ARRIVAL FROM SWITZERLAND : She is seen walking across the airport with her mother, Assila Sadek. There were no cheers and few smiles for Narriman, who thus reached her native land eleven days after she had left her husband ex-King Farouk and her son, Prince Fuad, and fled to Switzerland. Before leaving Europe Narriman is understood to have pleaded with the Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires in Berne to telephone Farouk in Rome and ask him to let her have her baby. But the Chargé d'Affaires turned down the plea, stating that this was all outside his jurisdiction. Narriman's decision to leave Switzerland is said to have been linked with the failure of her efforts to get help.

North of the Border

NEWS PICTURES FROM SCOTLAND, RANGING FROM SCAPA DOWN TO EDINBURGH

THE TRAGIC GROUNDING OF THE GRIMSBY TRAWLER "LEICESTER CITY" JUST 200 YARDS OFF BRAEBUSTER HOY, ORKNEY: The grounding of the 411-ton trawler took place in thick fog, thus leading the men to believe they were a long way from land. Seven of the crew died in the icy water of Hoy Sound and eleven others were saved. Several of the men were rescued while clinging to an upturned lifeboat which had foundered as it was being lowered into the water. Had it not been for the thick fog the men could probably have swum the short distance to the shore. Both the Stromness and Thurso lifeboats were launched in answer to a distress call from the *Leicester City*, and spent some hours in searching the area, as the first position given by the trawler was thought to be incorrect. At the time of the accident the *Leicester City* was returning from the Icelandic fishing-grounds after twenty-two days at sea. The trawler is radar-controlled and owned by Consolidated Fisheries Ltd.

FOR THE FIRST TIME BALMORAL CASTLE IS REVEALED IN ALL ITS MAJESTY: This infringement upon the privacy of the Royal Family's residence on Deeside was caused by the great winter gales which blew down twenty of the tall trees in the "Prince Consort Screen." The trees were planted at the request of Prince Albert to secure greater seclusion from sightseers.

On left—
AN EDINBURGH TRAMCAR SETS OFF ON ITS LAST JOURNEY TO THE SCRAPYARD: The first of sixty trams which have been sold for £87 each to James L. Connell Ltd., steel merchants and scrap-metal contractors, of Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, seen as it is transported along a country road to its ultimate destination at Coatbridge. The trams left their depot under their own power and went to the terminus at Corstorphine, where they were loaded on to the firm's lorries.

AN ARGYLL STORY FOR THE FILMS: The Duke of Argyll seen with Richard Todd, who plays the name-part in *Rob Roy*, the Walt Disney Technicolor film, and Mrs. Todd, during a break in the filming of the Battle of Sheriffmuir, near Aberfoyle, Perthshire. The film is based on the legendary adventures of the Scottish adventurer, Rob Roy MacGregor. In the filming of the Battle of Sheriffmuir, portraying the conflict between the Earl of Mar and Archie Campbell 238 years ago, about 500 men of the 1st Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders acted as the protagonists.

On left—
STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE ROYAL MILE, THE CELEBRATED THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN EDINBURGH CASTLE AND THE PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE: Some of the old tenements in Canongate, which formed such a feature in the old city, and which are now being demolished. The buildings seen in this picture adjoin Millers Close, while in the right background can be seen The Tolbooth, erected in 1591. Canongate was originally built by the canons regular of Holyrood Abbey and was ruled as a burgh. For many years it was the home of famous characters in Scottish history.

THE FIRST RACE OF THE CORONATION YEAR FLAT RACING SEASON GOES TO THE NORTH OF ENGLAND : Mrs. M. A. Farr's Sailing Light, with A. Roberts in the saddle, passing the post half-a-length in front of Fastnet Rock when winning the Lincolnshire Handicap. The winner, a well-fancied runner starting at odds of 100 to 8, is trained by G. Armstrong at Middleham, in Yorkshire. The hottest afternoon of the year drew a big crowd to the Carholme. They saw a thrilling race, with Fastnet Rock at first showing signs of drawing away from the whole field. But Sailing Light challenged, got ahead of Fastnet Rock, and gamely hung on to his lead. A. Roberts rode a well-judged race in coming out to challenge in time to make full use of the 17 lb. his mount received from Fastnet Rock. Magic Circle finished third.

Events at Home

THE RACE FOR THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP—LEN HUTTON HONOURED—SIR WILLIAM SLIM SETS OUT—THE DEMOLITION OF THE OLD QUEEN'S HALL

LEN HUTTON RECEIVES THE SPORTSMAN OF THE YEAR TROPHY : Lord Burghley (left) handing the trophy for 1952 to the captain of the English cricket team, whose sterling performances last year won him this public recognition. Now in 1953 Len Hutton gets his greatest chance of all, and it will fall to his lot to be the first professional captain of an England XI fighting for the Ashes. All those who know him believe that Hutton will be equal to the occasion. Hailed as the sportswoman of 1952 was Miss Jeanette Altwegge, the Women's World Figure Skating Champion, who has now given up championship skating in order to take up children's nursing in Switzerland.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM SLIM LEAVES ENGLAND TO TAKE UP HIS APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA : With the Field-Marshal on board the liner *Strathnaver* at Tilbury are Lady Slim, their daughter Una and her husband, Captain Nigel Frazer, of the Grenadier Guards. It was originally planned that the new Governor-General should sail on February 24, but his departure was delayed at the request of the British Government so that he could be available, if required, for consultations on the rapidly developing Middle East situation.

MAKING WAY FOR THE NEW QUEEN'S HALL—THE DEMOLITION OF THE OLD AND CELEBRATED BUILDING WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY BOMBING DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR : This is the front of the shell of the Hall in Langham Place, London W., which is now being demolished, the surveyors having declared the building dangerous. *On right :* A view of the interior of the roofless building, showing in the background the spire of the restored Church of All Souls, Langham Place, and the roof of Broadcasting House. Plans for the rebuilding of Queen's Hall, however, are still in an early stage. A month ago, the unexpired lease of the site was sold to the Crown Lands Commission, who own the land, who have in turn leased the site to the Ministry of Works at a nominal rent. When the Treasury give permission the Ministry will begin rebuilding the Hall, which is expected to cost £1,500,000.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE FOOTLIGHTS

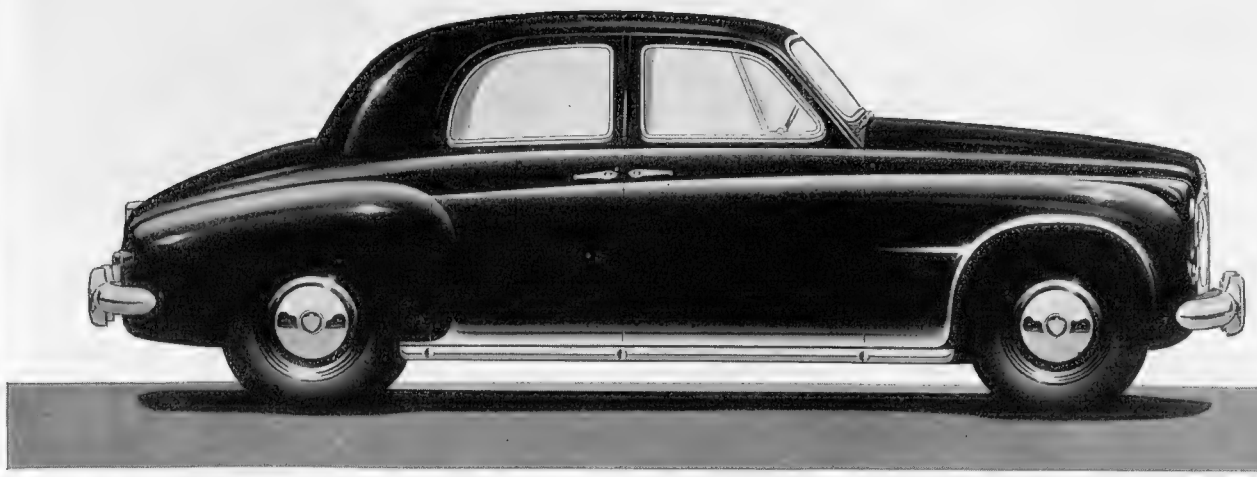
"Stalag 17" at the Princes Theatre; Marius Goring as King Richard III at Stratford; The Opera of "Romeo and Juliet"; A New Screen "Discovery"

SCENES FROM "STALAG 17," THE NEW PRISONER-OF-WAR PLAY WHICH OPENS TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY) AT THE PRINCES THEATRE, LONDON: *On left*—Shapiro (Garry Davis) and Stosh (Harold Stone) doing a comic dance to relieve heightening tension among their fellow-prisoners. *On right*—Stosh attacking Sefton (Lee Patterson), who is suspected of being a traitor planted in the camp to inform the Commandant of any escape attempts. The identity of the traitor known to be among the prisoners is the plot of *Stalag 17*, which was written by two Americans, Donald Bevan and Edmund Trzcinski, and had a New York run of fifty-eight weeks. The cast is exclusively male. Garry Davis, who plays Shapiro, was very much in the news a few years ago when he tore up his American passport and proclaimed himself the first world citizen of the United Nations. He is now classed as a "stateless resident immigrant" in the land of his birth.

"KING RICHARD III" AT THE STRATFORD MEMORIAL THEATRE—MARIUS GORING GIVES A LIVELY INTERPRETATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ROLE: *On left*—King Richard III with Buckingham (Harry Andrews) in the Stratford production. *On right*—Richard threatening to fall on his sword after unsuccessfully making love to Lady Anne (Yvonne Mitchell). Mr. Goring's interpretation has much technical accomplishment, but is lacking in the effective portrayal of the deep villainy that was Richard's.

On left—
HEINRICH SUTERMEISTER'S OPERA, "ROMEO AND JULIET," AT SADLER'S WELLS: Juliet (Victoria Elliott) stands in the centre as Lady Capulet (Anna Pollak) sends the nurse (Jean Watson) for Count Paris during a scene from Act I. Until the night of this performance, Heinrich Sutermeister's music was almost unknown in this country.

On right—
EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD SUSAN SHENTALL, WHO IS TO PLAY JULIET IN A COLOUR FILM OF SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY: A month ago she had never even thought of becoming an actress. Then she was "discovered" in a West End restaurant and was given screen tests at Pinewood Studios. The film in which she will appear is to be made in and around Verona by the Rank Organisation and the Italian Universalcine Company.



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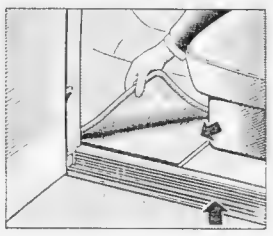

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The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

SALISBURY, A RESPECTFUL RETROSPECT

A Biography in Keeping with the Great Statesman's Monarchist Dignity Provides Some Rewarding Detail

THERE is no doubt that Lord Salisbury, Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister, was a distinguished statesman; it is further Captain A. L. Kennedy's contention, in his thoughtful and scrupulous biography, that Lord Salisbury was a great statesman, and there is a point on which it is permissible to differ. SALISBURY—1830–1903—PORTRAIT OF A STATESMAN (John Murray. 25s.), has been written with the approval of Lord Salisbury's family, and it is evident that the book has been constructed with a care that is studious, certainly, but that is also respectful almost beyond the necessary mood of a biographer.

Nevertheless, here is the portrait of the Victorian statesman in rewarding detail: his religious tenets and profound faith, his belief in the aristocratic tradition, his courage, his tact and his dislike of political flamboyancy.

THE GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENT (Geoffrey Bles. 21s.) is a book which should find its natural place on the shelves of any feminist's library, but it should have far wider reading than that, too, for this is Averil Mackenzie-Grieve's measured account of the careers of five Englishwomen, each of whom vitally affected eighteenth-century colonisation. The story of Anna Maria Falconbridge, for instance, is inseparable from that of the founding of Sierra Leone, and she was a lady of such character that when her brother-in-law died there of a fever she was able to attribute his death partly to "lack of stamina." Mrs. Brodbelt and her daughters had their own, and strictly non-political, influence on the island of Jamaica, and Eliza Pinckney, of South Carolina, who was born a good English colonist, wholeheartedly served her adopted country and died a good American. Elizabeth Postuma Simcoe was a chronicler rather than a contributor to life in Upper Canada in days which saw the extremes of Versailles formality and backwoods dangers, and Elizabeth Macarthur, in the course of her long life, made a considerable impact on the embryo settlements of New South Wales. In this list, none is an obvious choice of subject and for her perception as well as for her research the author deserves our real gratitude.

From the colonies to the stage, with Mr. Vivian Ellis's autobiography, I'M ON A SEE-SAW (Michael Joseph. 18s.), which has a great deal of the vivacity and charm of his music for, as you will remember, this is the composer of "The Wind in the Willows," that tune that used to haunt the 1930's with its extraordinary tone scale, and "Spread a Little Happiness," a brisker, brighter and no less popular number, among scores of others. Or is that an unpardonable pun?

Mr. Ellis had for many years a theatrical association with C. B. Cochran that was as successful as it was happy, and his record of the technical side of writing music for the stage, fitting it into a play or the play round it, and finding the singer for the song, or vice versa, is to me the best part of a very likeable book. Incidentally, this autobiography should go a long way to disposing of the malicious tradition that all stage folk are malicious.

ONE OF THE TWO 17th-CENTURY HOUSES IN YOUNG STREET, OFF KENSINGTON SQUARE, WHICH ARE THREATENED WITH DEMOLITION: Local residents have made an appeal to the Minister of Housing and Local Government to save the houses, which stand on a site required for commercial purposes. They are Falday House and Little House, two of the "Three Houses" in Angela Thirkell's book written twenty years ago.

SHIRTFRONTS AND SABLES (Robert Hale. 21s.) is another of Mr. W. Macqueen-Pope's superb volumes of stage reminiscence and stage history, written with the authority and the tolerance of one whose life has been the theatre and whose ancestors played in the Burbage companies that were responsible for the original productions of Shakespeare's plays, or managed the Bear Garden at Bankside in 1585. The author's tastes—and his memory—are in favour of variety in every sense of the word, and he writes of Wilde and of George Edwardes, of Marie Tempest and of Gertie Millar, in different terms but with the same gusto. On English pantomime he is probably one of the greatest living authorities, and I think you will enjoy the quotations from some of the productions at Stoke Newington and Islington, notably a Demon King's glorious couplet:

> What mortal summons me
> to regions upper?
> Are you aware I 'd just sat
> down to supper?

A hundred and forty-five years ago was born a boy who was to work as woodturner, printer, Baptist missionary, temperance zealot and gardener's boy and who was eventually to found a firm which would make his name world famous, and which nowadays does business with 5,000,000 customers a year. THE THOMAS COOK STORY (Michael Joseph. 15s.) is an extraordinary one, and Mr. John Pudney has made the most of it in an entertaining book that traces the growth and development of what was to be more a movement than a business, and organised every aspect of travel from the Kaiser's tour of the Holy Land to a moonlight trip to the Manchester Exhibition. The book is dedicated "to the abomination of all that restricts travel."

THE CARDBOARD GIANTS (Gollancz. 15s.) is an honest, searching, painful and eventually triumphant story of a man's fight against insanity and his year in an asylum for soldiers who had fought in the last war. Mr. Paul Hackett writes courageously of his own experiences, and of the poignancy and brutality of the scenes and situations he observed, but the book is by no means for every reader.

Reading one's first novel by Miss Ivy Compton-Burnett comes under the heading of An Experience, and results either in tremendous enjoyment and consequently lifelong conversion to the works, or sheer bewilderment. Ten books ago I became what can only be called an addict to the writer's novels, and therefore hail the appearance of a new one with joy. It should be said that it is extremely difficult to persuade another person of the books' excellences; not because one lacks conviction, but because the books must make their own curious impact and the characters, by and large the most articulate set in fiction, their own talking. THE PRESENT AND THE PAST (Gollancz. 12s. 6d.) follows a familiar pattern in that the setting is a large and solid country house towards the end of the last century, and the plot concerns a family, its often far too close relations, and the well-filled and equally evolved servants' hall. Sometimes, as with this new novel, there is also a schoolroom and there, I have sometimes thought, Miss Compton-Burnett is at her best. This would be a fine story to begin with, and to established readers a delightful one to continue with.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY (Peter Davies. 10s. 6d.) is a strange, unhappy tale by a writer of exceptional talents, of needle-sharp perceptions, compassion and, above all, of distinction. And yet it often seems as if Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor were writing at one remove from her subject, intensely aware of her characters but also of herself writing about them, and this tends to bring down a screen between the reader and the story, a crystal-clear screen indeed, but as cool and as tangible as crystal. Nobody in this story is unreal, and none of them is static, and yet none of them is warm or agreeable either. It is an odd impression to have from an author as good and even as important as Mrs. Taylor, but there, to at least one reader, it is.

Miss Mary McCarthy writes with equally feminine and acute brilliance and with a little of the same impact, in THE GROVES OF ACADEME (Heinemann. 12s. 6d.), a novel which dissects and analyses the dissensions caused in an American college when a left-wing teacher is dismissed by the president. The teacher strides through the college, rallying his supporters, convincing himself of his rights in the situation but, delightfully, never convincing the author.

THE MAN WITHOUT QUALITIES (Secker and Warburg. 25s.) is the first volume of four in an enormous novel written, over a period of twenty years, by the German writer Robert Musil, who died in Switzerland during the war. Musil's books were banned in Germany after he went into voluntary exile after the *Anschluss*, but his reputation has remained a constant one in the small circle of readers who know his work. It may be, as the translators, Eithne Wilkins and Ernst Kaiser, say, that literary admirers have done him a disservice in labelling his work highbrow, and that it should have a wider appeal than this implies.

Mr. Mitchell Wilson writes of two brothers engaged in scientific research, but from the different motives of desire for wealth and a desire for pure knowledge. MY BROTHER, MY ENEMY (W. H. Allen. 15s.) is over-long and considerably over-written in a way which Mr. Wilson's compatriots might call brash, but buried in all the words is a good story.

THE PRIDE OF PARSON CARNABY (Hurst and Blackett. 12s. 6d.) is a novel which reads like the lively reconstruction of an old crime, and is in fact fiction, a state of affairs on which Mr. David Emerson is to be congratulated, since it gives his early-Victorian characters considerable vitality and makes their adventures all the more readable.

POISON IN THE SHADE (Heinemann. 10s. 6d.) is a murder story with the background, macabre in the circumstances, of a mental institution, but it nevertheless succeeds amazingly in being a quietly ironic story with humour and ingenuity. Mr. Eric Benfield is evidently someone for the connoisseur's list.

MARIE CORELLI

A Fairer Assessment of the Flamboyant Novelist Who Thrilled Edwardian England

It has been the custom in modern times to laugh at Marie Corelli, that famed authoress of the Edwardian era, the darling of the reading public whose insistence upon her spiritual affinity with Shakespeare brought ridicule upon her in her later days and indeed made her many enemies. Perhaps there is still reason for laughter; for poor Marie at times cut a ludicrous figure; but it can be wagered that it will be better-natured laughter if it follows the reading of Eileen Bigland's biography, MARIE CORELLI: THE WOMAN AND THE LEGEND (Jarrolds. 18s.). Eileen Bigland, who in this volume follows up her biography of Ouida, seeks at all costs to be fair to Marie, and in her final pages she tells the story of a return visit by Sir Hugh Walpole to Mason Croft, the authoress's Stratford-on-Avon home, some sixteen years after her death. Sir Hugh found that the memory of Marie was still green among those who had served her; that the love she had created in those around her was still alive, and if the garden was overgrown and there was death and decay everywhere, there was none the less this unalterable fact that she herself was freshly remembered. Of how many people, indeed, may that be said after ten or sixteen years? For the rest, Miss Bigland presents the undeniable facts regarding Marie Corelli's capacity for over-dramatisation, her phobias and her foibles, and her dabbling in psychic affairs. It was all very overwhelming, and apparently far too much for her lifelong friend, Arthur Severn, who, when he finally did succeed in breaking off the relationship, declared that the principal reason for the break was that Marie Corelli talked "a great deal of poetical clap-trap in a Cockney voice." As far as he was concerned this second Swan of Avon was very much the Severn bore.

If Ouida was the passionate Victorian—and Miss Bigland certainly revealed that in her earlier biography—Marie Corelli emerges as the wildly romantic and effusive Edwardian, but not everyone in her day thought along the same lines as Severn finally came to think. Some people found her winsome, warmhearted and sunny-natured, among them the editor of the *Manchester Chronicle*, and some, like Father Ignatius, found her an inspiration, "touching so many chords in the unlit chambers of the soul." Yes, Marie had many admirers, and she was, of course, one of them herself.

Not so many years ago the volumes of Augustus Hare were to be had by the barrow-load in the market of the Farringdon Road and elsewhere in London at the most modest prices. To-day the journals of this dilettante and traveller are enjoying a new vogue, but in telescoped form. *The Years With Mother*, which received such a welcome last year, was an abridgement of the first three volumes of *The Story of My Life*. Now comes IN MY SOLITARY LIFE (George Allen and Unwin. 25s.), an abridgement of the last three volumes of Hare's reminiscences. Let it be said first and foremost, but in no unkindly frame of mind, that the latest abridgement has been wise and the result is a very pleasant volume that ranges far and wide. The author's anecdotes of European travel, of the vanished pomps of yesterday, of the kings and Courts he knew, are most readable. Hare was the sort of man who knew everybody, and we can regard him as a very faithful recorder of a vanished age.

The standard edition of the works of André Gide grows apace. The latest volume evidences Gide's gift for satire, and in MARSHLANDS and PROMETHEUS MISBOUND (Secker and Warburg. 12s. 6d.) he is at his brightest. *Marshlands* is about a harassed author's efforts to write a book called *Marshlands*, by which he means to force his friends into significant action by showing them the meaninglessness and monotony of their lives. It is all great fun, with Gide enjoying himself to the full.

Every age gets the criminals it deserves is the theme of Patrick Pringle in his new volume, JOLLY ROGER (Museum Press. 18s.), a story of the spacious days of piracy in which, with the help of State papers and Admiralty records, he is able to place this fascinating subject in a new perspective. The impossibility of drawing a sharp line between lawful and unlawful plundering at sea seems to be very obvious, and it is remarkable to read how pirates were abetted by the Colonial Governors who were supposed to suppress them and tolerated by the captains of the ships of the Royal Navy who were supposed to destroy them. Mr. Pringle calls the age of piracy the period between the reign of Elizabeth I and the second decade of the eighteenth century. "Most of my pirates were born in England and Wales," he says in his introduction.

Ralph Dutton had an admirable partner in Lord Holden in preparing his near-classic, *The Land of France*. In his new book, NORMANDY AND BRITTANY (Batsford. 18s.), Mr. Dutton has followed the style of the earlier volume, and once again a wonderful series of photographs adorns the text. More popular in style is Garry Hogg's BRITTANY ROUNDABOUT (Museum Press. 15s.), which the author describes as a saunter round the coastline of Brittany.

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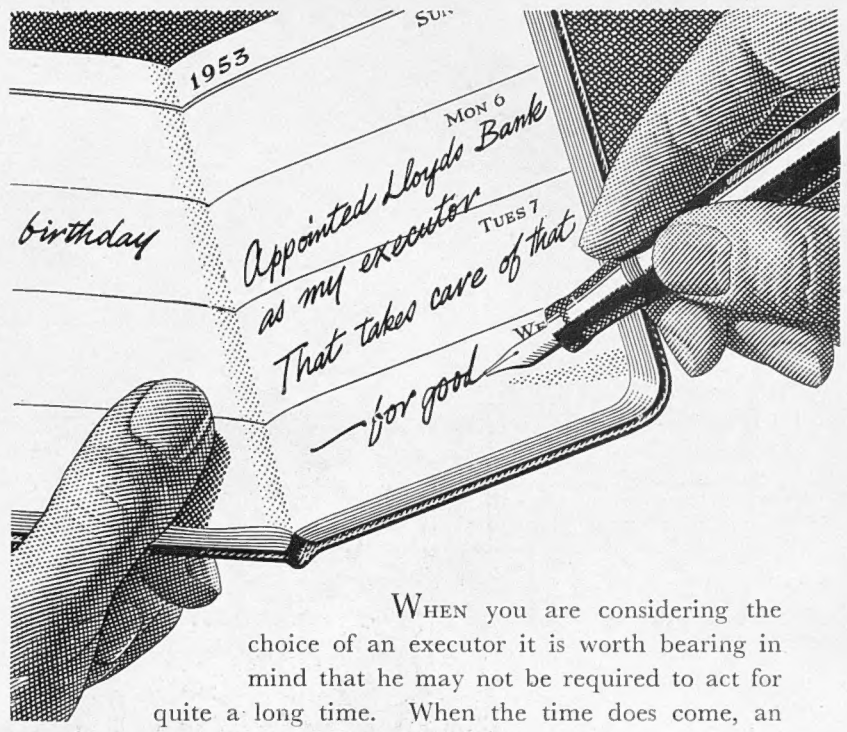

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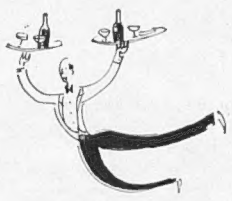

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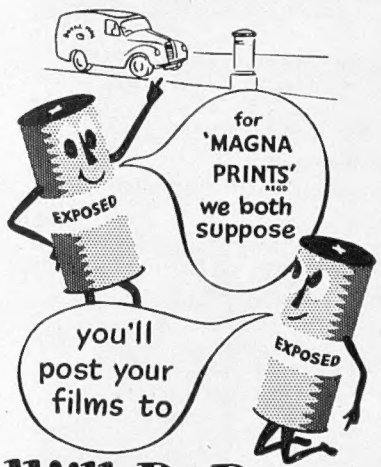

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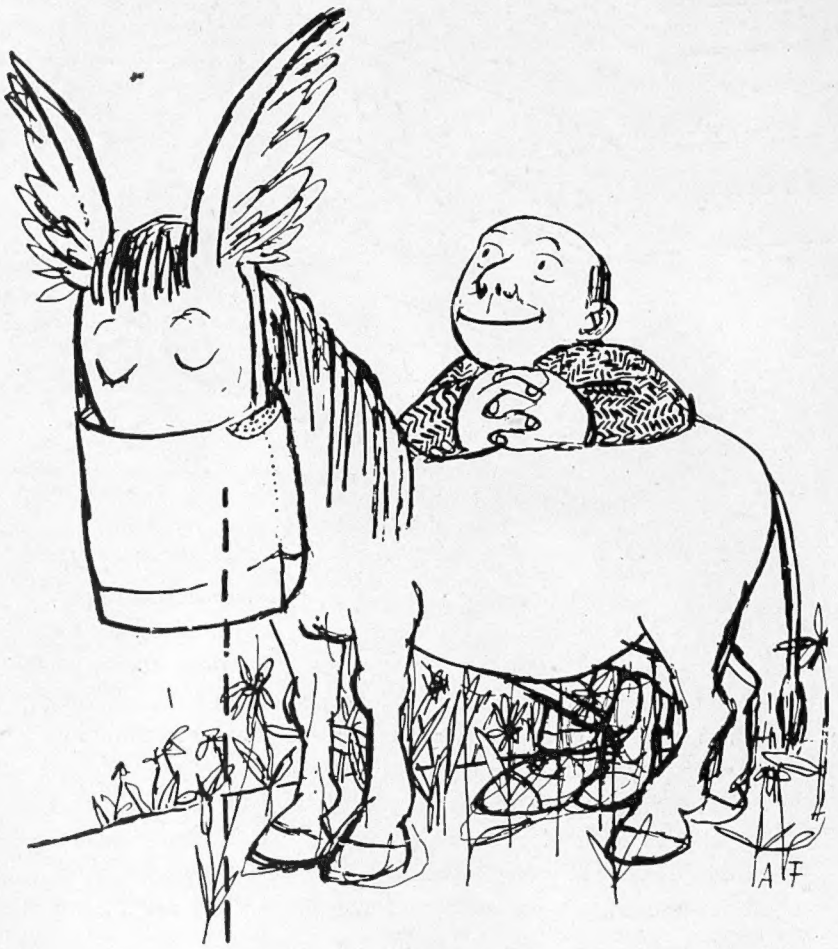

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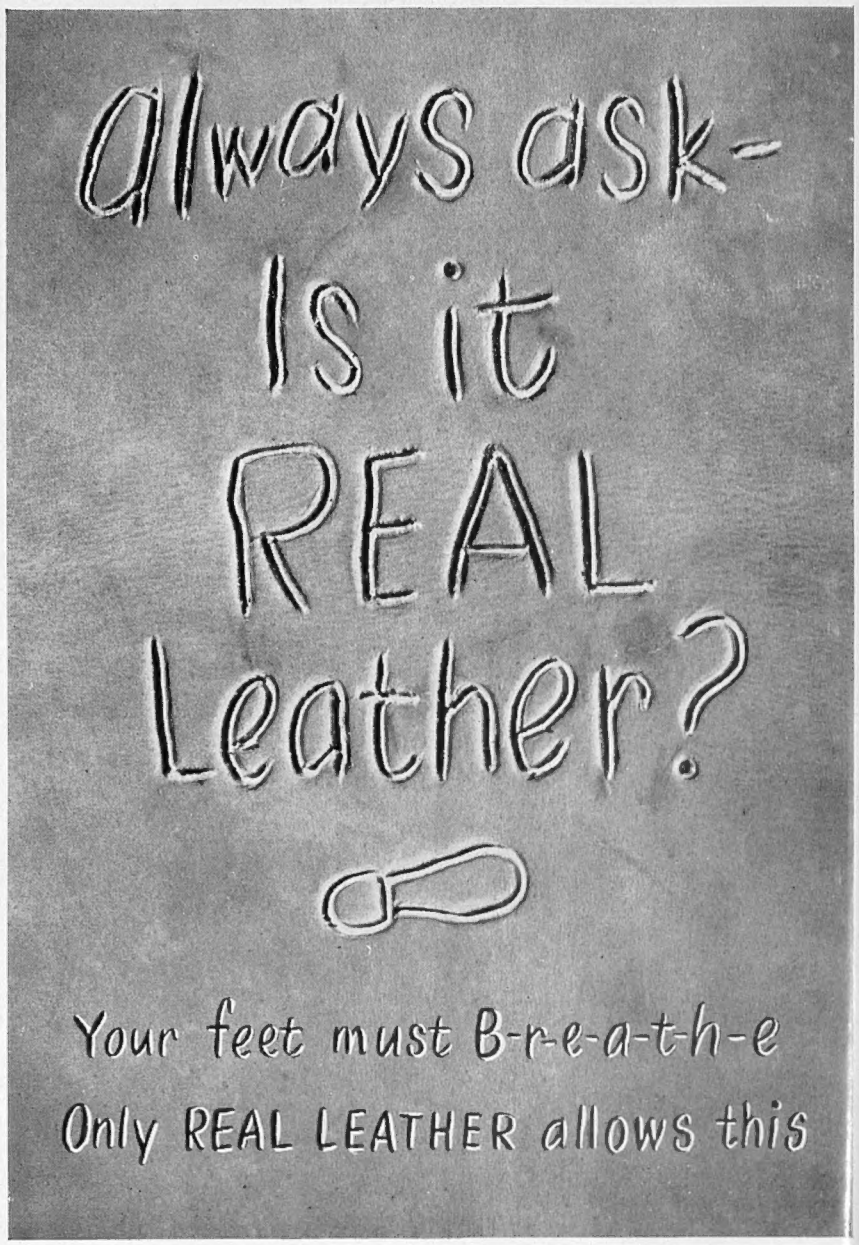

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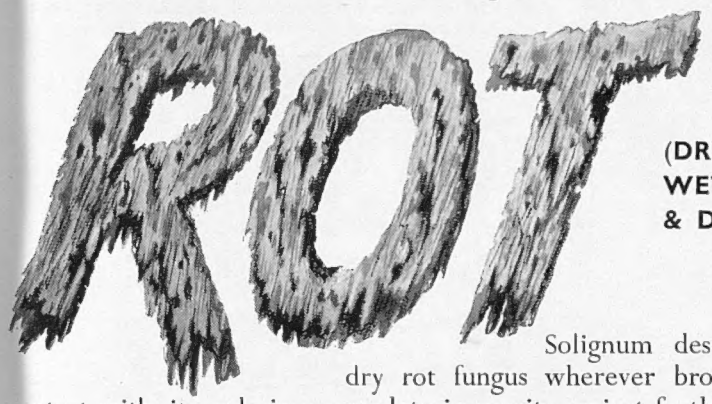

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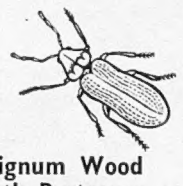

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IN QUEST OF GOOD HOTELS

BY ASHLEY COURTENAY

AT all periods of the year the question of convalescence crops up, and from talks and correspondence I have had with the medical profession, I am fully aware of the problem of finding somewhere suitable for nursing home and hospital patients to achieve complete recovery. One satisfactory solution is a hydro hotel, where there is a surety of sympathetic understanding and facilities for invoking skilled medical attention or advice should they be required.

Of the few hydro hotels in Britain nowadays, where the restoration of health is a major factor, the best known is surely *Smedley's* of Matlock, in Derbyshire, where the treatments practised by the late John Smedley are still carried out with success in comfortable and beautiful surroundings. Primarily a hydro, *Smedley's* offers at the same time the amenities of an hotel, welcoming, and providing ample scope for, all those appreciative of the fact that the maintenance of good health is better than cure.

Where rheumatism is the seat of the trouble, Droitwich comes to mind. Here, the *Worcestershire Brine Baths Hotel*, adjacent to the medical baths and swimming-pool, is quite first-class, and is so comfortable and strategically situated that it is much patronised by motorists seeking a base for the Shakespeare country, the Cotswolds, or the charming, unspoilt terrain to be found in Worcestershire and Herefordshire.

As yet I have but touched on the fringe of the problem of convalescence. For every one person needing medical attention and possible treatment, there are hundreds who just need somewhere where they can forget their responsibilities and let Nature, in her own time, be the great healer. For such, plenty of hotels exist up and down the country, but they need picking out. A cheerful room, a sunny, pleasant outlook and a willing, understanding service must be common denominators, but beyond that it is all a question of personal fancy and the size of one's bank balance.

It was in the war years that I coined for the *Victoria Hotel*, Sidmouth, the phrase: "Come and be Spoilt," and that still holds good there. Breakfast in bed, wireless by the bedside when one feels like it, plenty of good food and a sunny outlook; then, as soon as the mood dictates, every facility for recreational exercise lies waiting. For some, the quietude of the country is more soothing than the distractions of the town, so when it is a case of just resting, coupled with the enjoyment of good air and an interesting countryside, hotels which come to mind are: in Herefordshire, and a pleasant centre for the Wye Valley, *Pengethley Hotel*, St. Owen's Cross, near Ross; on the Sussex seaboard, away from the crowds on a private estate, *Bay Court*, at Aldwick Bay, near Bognor Regis; by healthy Dartmoor, in a heaven sent spot, *Great Tree Hotel*, Chagford; adjoining the Lake District and sheltered by the mountains, *Graythwaite Manor Hotel*, Grange-over-Sands; in the Southern Cotswolds, *Moor Court Hotel*, Amberley, and, away-from-anywhere in Suffolk, *Cliff House Hotel* at Dunwich.

Letters, accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope for reply, should be addressed to Mr. Ashley Courtenay, c/o The Editor, The Sphere, Ingram House, 195-198, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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